TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

IF YOU CAN'T APPRECIATE a good thing, then don't read THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST. It is an intelligent newspaper for intelligent people. Subscribe for it once.

# The Pittsburg Post.

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

THE POST is a paying advertising medium, and an advertisement in it will bring good returns. Try it and be convinced. Our terms are right. Send for card rates.

NINETY-FIRST YEAR. SEMI-WEEKLY POST, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1895. $1.00 PER YEAR.

## QUICK DEATH FOR LYNCHERS.

TIFFIN, OHIO, FIRST IN POSSESSION OF A WILD MOB, AND NOW OF SOLDIERS.

### ATTACKS UPON THE JAIL.

A BIG CROWD WANTED TO VISIT SUMMARY PUNISHMENT UPON MURDERER MARTIN.

### BROKE DOWN PRISON DOORS.

OVERPOWERED OFFICIALS ON THE OUTSIDE AND THEN ATTACKED THOSE INSIDE.

### FIRED UPON BY THE GUARDS.

Two of the Leaders of the Law Breakers Killed Instantly by the First Shots.

FURTHER TROUBLE IS YET FEARED

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

TIFFIN, O., Oct. 27.—Two men were shot and instantly killed and some others were injured in the county jail this morning. Two hundred soldiers are now guarding the prison, having been ordered out by Governor McKinley, and further trouble is feared. The cause of the excitement and the tragedy was an attempt made at an early hour this morning to lynch Lee J. Martin, the farmer who murdered Marshal Shultz, of Hopewell township. After being repulsed, the first time, the mob returned again and again, both before daylight and long afterward. Even this afternoon a crowd again surrounded the jail, and only refrained from defying the military force and breaking in once more, by being assured that the prisoner was no longer there. After the first attack on the jail, Martin was slipped out, placed in a carriage and taken to Sandusky.

Angered by the escape of the prisoner from their clutches, and their passion increased by the killing of two of their number, the mob made many threats of blowing up the jail with dynamite, and of lynching the sheriff and some of his assistants. One man actually started to procure the dynamite, but did not return.

**Military Called Out.**

It was seen that the city police and the sheriff and his assistants would not be sufficient to control the mob if further outbreaks were made, and the sheriff therefore called for military assistance. First the one company of the National Guard located in this city was ordered out, but, as it consisted of only 35 men, Governor McKinley was asked to give further assistance. He promptly replied by ordering five more companies to this city.

With the number of soldiers now on hand it is certain the mob will get the worst of it if any further violence is attempted.

All day the town has been in a condition of intense excitement. The streets were thronged with people, some actuated merely by curiosity, but many of them clearly indicating their sympathy with the riotous proceedings.

The mob that attacked the jail early this morning was composed of the worst specimens of law-defiers that any community could produce. Whisky had been indulged in until they were more like blood-thirsty wolves than human beings. To reason with them meant danger, if not death, to the peacemaker.

**Origin of the Mob.**

The mob came from an entirely unexpected source. The report was current that a crowd of farmers from Hopewell township was congregating and organizing on the outskirts of the town, and the attack was expected to be made by them. But, instead, it was done by fellows who had been circulating in the vicinity of the jail all evening. It was hardly supposed that they would dare to do such a thing, and the police made no effort to quiet them.

Thus matters went on until about 1:15 a. m. Six men gathered on the lawn, about 50 feet from the jail, and in a moment about 30 others joined them. Then a sharp whistle was heard, and out of an alley on the opposite side of the street, and a little to the west, rushed fully 300 more, the leaders carrying a rope and several sledge hammers with which to accomplish their work. The sledges were procured at a stone quarry, and the rope was thick enough to hang a dozen men.

As the mob made the rush toward the jail, they emitted yells that were bloodcurdling, eclipsing any savage yell ever uttered. A squad of policemen, who had stationed themselves on the steps, were whisked to one side as though they were so many straws. Officer Keiffer, who made a brave and fierce resistance, was struck on the head with a sledge and kicked brutally. He was carried home unconscious, and to-day he has been hovering between life and death.

**The Police Disposed Of.**

Officer Fisher was thrown against a brick wall and partially stunned, and Officer Hennessy was tumbled over in the grass, and kept there by a ruffian, who held a murderous-looking club over him and threatened death if he did not lie still. The other officers were treated in the same way. The mob went direct to the side entrance and commenced the onslaught on the door with their sledges. They were without any reason whatever, and made no demand for the keys.

Michael Schmidtz, a powerful teamster, wielded the sledge. He was one of the drunken agitators who appeared early in the morning. The door was broken in splinters in a short time. With each blow the fury of the crowd increased. When the entrance was gained there was a wild rush, and the hallway was filled with excited men. Sheriff Vannest and three men stood in the opposite end. He appealed to them most bravely and strongly several times, asking them for God's sake to disperse. It did no good, for the men only grew fiercer.

The entrance to the corridor is first protected by a heavy sheet iron door. The lock was broken off with a few blows, and then there remained the heavy grating. Then it was that the guards who were in that portion began to fire. At first they shot over the rioters' heads. A guard said the men swore to kill every person inside, and to show their purpose, they began to fire at them. The guards said no shot was fired by them until the attacking party had fired through the grating first.

**Two Killed Instantly.**

Henry Mutschler, the first man killed, was the one who carried the rope. He was shot through the left temple, the ball coming out on the right side, and he died instantly. Then Christ Matz received a bullet through his heart. He was also picked up dead.

This awful work and the determination of the guards awed the would-be lynchers and they left the place, cursing and wilder than ever.

Vic Vindone, a young Italian laborer, left with the intention of getting dynamite to blow up the building, but he never put in an appearance afterward. While in the midst of the attack Vindone rushed upon a daughter of the sheriff, and threatened to kill her. Another fellow held a revolver close to the heart of Andrew Greer, a one-armed son-in-law of the sheriff, and pulled the trigger, but it missed fire, and the next instant the one fist of Greer felled the would-be assassin to the floor. The sheriff's family were upstairs, and one of the mob, seeing them at the head of the stairs, rushed viciously at them, but someone threw him headlong to the bottom.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning, after the mob had moved farther down the street, the prisoner was handcuffed, taken through a side door, and then to a side alley, where a carriage was in waiting. Police Captain Faulkner and Officer Sweeney took him to Sandusky county as fast as the horses could carry them.

Citizens viewed the scene of the tragedy to-day by hundreds. Many people refused to believe that the prisoner had been taken away, and at 10 o'clock a crowd numbering hundreds started to make another attack, but wiser counsel prevailed. Finally, to pacify them, one of their number who knew the murderer was allowed to search the building. He did not find the prisoner, and so informed the crowd, but they refused to believe him. They Company E, of the Second regiment of militia of this city, was called to guard the building.

**Still Not Satisfied.**

This afternoon the crowd again surrounded the place. They became so determined, that a committee of six well-known citizens again searched the building from cellar to garret. Among the party was Mayor Rex, and when they had finished the search, he appeared on the front steps of the building and in behalf of the committee, said the man could not be found. Captain Faulkner, who had just returned from Sandusky county, spoke to the crowd also. They could not help but be satisfied, and the greater part dispersed.

In response to the governor's orders, Company I, of the Sixteenth regiment, O. N. G., of 35 men; Company D, Sixteenth regiment, with 45 men, and Companies G and I, of Kenton, arrived early this evening, and a strict guard will be kept for several days. Many wild threats to lynch the sheriff and to his guards were heard, but it is believed there will be no serious trouble when the excitement has cooled off. Adjutant-General Howe and Colonel J. A. Kuert came with the Kenton special. Over 200 soldiers are here.

Martin's crime was a peculiarly aggravated one. He was a farmer and lived near Watson. Last Wednesday he tried to kill a small boy, the son of a neighbor, by strangling him. The boy's screams brought Frank Burkart, who was hunting in the woods close by. Burkart swore out a warrant for Martin's arrest.

**How the Murder Occurred.**

The warrant was placed in the hands of August Shultz, city marshal, and Patrick Sweeney, who for more than 20 years has been on the police force, and the officers left the city at 7 o'clock that evening for the home of Martin. Arriving there, they found Martin armed with a Winchester rifle, and this they succeeded in wrestling from him, the weapon being discharged in the conflict. While the officers were conducting Martin to their carriage, he drew a revolver and fired three shots, one of which barely missed Sweeney, and two entering the body of Marshal Shultz.

With the assistance of Abram Shielder, a brother-in-law of Martin, the officers succeeded in disarming the latter and started for this city, and when half of the distance had been traversed Marshal Schultz died. After Martin was placed in jail it was found he still had in a belt on his person an eight-inch dirk-knife, and 88 cartridges. It was feared at the time that an effort would be made to lynch Martin, as Shultz was very popular among all classes of citizens. Sheriff Vanness was ordered to remove the prisoner to some other place of safety, but concluded it was not necessary to do so.

Up to the time of committing the murder Martin had borne an excellent reputation, was a prominent member of the Dunkard church, and was held in the highest esteem by his neighbors in the little Dunkard settlement eight miles north of this city, but recently he developed a quarrelsome disposition.

## THE GOVERNOR'S ACTION.

Called Out of Bed to Give Orders for Troops.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 27.—Governor McKinley arrived from Canal Dover after 12 o'clock last night. At 2:30 a. m. he was awakened in his special car by those bearing a message from Sheriff Joseph Vannest, of Seneca county, that the jail there was surrounded by a mob, which was threatening to lynch Lee J. Martin, who killed Marshal Shultz while in the discharge of his duty last Wednesday night. Governor McKinley at once directed Sheriff Vannest to order out the company of militia at Tiffin, and send further particulars.

When the sheriff sent further information, the governor ordered other troops in readiness. Adjutant-General J. C. Howe was at his home in Kenton, and was ordered out of bed to Tiffin. Colonel Bunker, of the Sixth regiment, composed of companies in the neighborhood of Tiffin, happened to be visiting in Columbus, and was hunted up and was soon in communication with the governor, when he had his regiment under marching orders.

The troops were held in readiness till to-day, when Governor McKinley received word that the mob refused to believe that Martin had been transferred to a jail in an adjoining county, and that it was becoming more threatening than ever. The sheriff wired that the crowd threatened to blow up the jail, although three different committees of their own selection, could not find the prisoner in any of the cells. It was feared then that the mob would become incensed because the prisoner had been spirited away, and the purpose of the rioters thwarted.

Then the militia from Fostoria, Kenton, Clyde and Fremont, four companies, were ordered to Tiffin. To-night Governor McKinley has received advices from General Howe and Sheriff Vannest, that the four companies that had arrived, together with the Tiffin company, were able to protect the jail, but it was feared that there might be trouble.

Governor McKinley announced at 10 o'clock to-night that the prisoner, Martin, had been taken to Cleveland.

TOLEDO, Oct. 27.—Colonel H. S. Bunker, commanding the Sixteenth regiment, accompanied by Quartermaster Flickinger and Surgeon Howe, with the entire hospital corps, left this evening for Tiffin. In accordance with orders, Companies A, C and H, of the National Guard, together with the Toledo cadets and Battery D, are massed at the armory, ready to move at a moment's notice.

## MARTIN'S WHEREABOUTS.

Something of a Mystery as to What Jail He Is In.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 27.—The present whereabouts of Martin, the Tiffin murderer, is a mystery. After being spirited from the jail at Tiffin this morning he was taken to Fremont, and after being kept in the jail there several hours, was placed upon a Lake Shore train at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, to be brought to Cleveland. He should have arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening. At the county jail, however, it is said that he has not yet arrived, and there is no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the officials. So far no trace of him has been discovered in this city, but it is possible that he may be brought here on a later train.

## EXCUSE FOR A SLAUGHTER.

Claimed Armenians Attacked Mussulmans in Their Mosques at Prayer.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 27.—The governor of Bitlis has telegraphed to the porte that armed Armenians attacked the mosques when the Mussulmans assembled for Friday's prayers. The latter were unarmed, and were obliged to defend themselves with stones and sticks. The troops and the gendarmes were ordered out to restore order. Many were killed and wounded on both sides.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs: "A threatening letter was found in the palace addressed to the sultan recently. An inquiry incriminated 14 members of the imperial household. All of them were executed on the same day, within the precincts of Yielditz. Thus the sultan's mind was relieved of a very great weight."

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The "Daily News" (Liberal) publishes a rumor that Lord Dufferin will return to Constantinople as special envoy, before his retirement, Sir Phillip Currie, present ambassador at Constantinople, meanwhile taking his place at Paris.

A dispatch to the "Daily News" from Constantinople, says that the proclamation summing everybody to yield their arms, is to be enforced against the Armenians, but not against the Turks.

## STARTED THE GLASSWORKS.

Strike Settled by a Chamber of Deputies Quarrel.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—At the conclusion of the animated debate in the chamber of deputies on Saturday, in which M. Carmaux attempted to strike M. Jurez, who had attacked the government for declining to intervene and arbitrate the labor dispute with the socialists at the Carmaux glass works, the minister of the interior prevailed upon the manager of the Carmaux glass works to rekindle his furnaces and to provide work for several hundred men.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The "Times" Paris correspondent says: Saturday's sitting was one of the most disgracefully violent which even the annals of the French chamber contain. The incident, which grew out of the debate over the Carmaux strike, showed the house full of men shaking their fists and crying, "Coquin," "Lache," "Ignoble," "Menteur." Shortly before the Socialist member, M. Faberot, shouted at M. Leggues, "Vous n'avez pas beaucoup de cheveux, monsieur le ministre, mais vouz evez beaucoup de toupet." ("You have not much hair, Mr. Minister, but you have a great wig.") Before the end of the sitting three Socialist deputies engaged in a regular boxing match.

## RUSSO-CHINA TREATY.

Report That It Is Not So Favorable to the Czar.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The "Graphic" states that it has high official authority for saying that the report received by the "Times" from its correspondent in Hong Kong, that China accords Russia the privilege of anchoring her fleet at Port Arthur, and of building railroads connecting Vladivostock and Port Arthur, bears no resemblance whatever to the actual facts of the negotiations between China and Russia. "Moreover," the "Graphic" continues, "Russia has not approached the crisis in an anti-English spirit."

A dispatch to the "Times" from Berlin says: "Commenting upon the 'Times'' information from Hong Kong, the 'Neuste Nachrichten' and the 'Frankfurter Zeitung' argue that Germany has no call to take chestnuts from the fire for England. The 'Kreuz Zeitung' says that if such an agreement is concluded without Germany's assent, Germany will be relieved of all obligations respecting the evacuation of the Liao-Tung peninsula. It urges upon the government that now is the time to seize a point d'appui in order to secure German interests in eastern Asia."

## THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

London Times Says This Country Must Build It.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The "Times" this morning has a three-column article on the Nicaraguan canal from a correspondent lately there, who says that it is clear the project cannot be carried through as a private undertaking, but that it must be under the auspices of some strong government, which without doubt must be the United States. It is convinced that the cost will be nearer £20,000,000 than £20,000,000. It is useless to suppose, he adds, that the gulf states or Central America will be able to supply the necessary labor. The true source of labor, he thinks, will undoubtedly be the West Indies, negro labor being far superior to the Chinese.

**Anniversary of Metz's Fall.**

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—A banquet was given to-night to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the capitulation of Metz, at which Emperor William made a speech. He extolled the memory of the victor at Metz. Prince Frederick, he said, had been permitted to see the fruits of the seeds he had sown. His all-embracing spirit stood in close touch with the army. For what the cavalry could achieve to-day, thanks were due to his influence. He called upon them to drink in silent homage.

**Bull Fighters at Vera Cruz.**

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 27.—Several famous Spanish bull-fighters have arrived on the steamer Espanola, which left Vermorillo at Havana, with six splendid bulls from Spain.

## NEW SENSATION BY MR. HEOFFER.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN POLITICIAN-MINISTER APPEARED IN HIS PULPIT.

### CLAIMED HE WAS POISONED.

Said He Was Given a Powder at Midnight Saturday.

HE THEN FELL OVER IN A FAINT.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—An "Enquirer" special from Greenville, Darke county, O., says: The Rev. W. C. Heoffer, the Republican candidate for the legislature, charged with offering the Democratic executive committee to vote for a Democrat for senator if they would give him $1,500 for election expenses, appeared in the pulpit to preach to-day. The church was crowded. Stenographers were there to take down the reverend gentleman's words. He was late coming, but was cool. He gave out the hymn, and after it had been sung arose, trembling all over. He said:

"Last night a boy awoke me up at midnight at my house, and brought me a powder, which I took. I thought it was from Dr. Kerlin, my family physician, at that time, but now I am morally certain it was not. I hoped it would give me strength, but it had the opposite effect. It will be impossible for me to say anything. This powder has deranged my mind."

With that he fell into a chair, his head leaning over the back, his arms hanging limp. Women screamed, and great excitement and confusion followed. Some shouted to bring him water. By some means he was partially revived. He said he did not know the boy that brought the medicine. To all cross questioning he answered: "My lips are glued." He repeated this answer to all questions. A deacon prayed that God would show the church what to do. Finally the preacher was carried home, where admission is denied to all callers, though it is reported that Rev. Heoffer is recovering.

Inquiry seems to reveal the fact that the reverend gentleman was not at home last night, but stayed at a neighbors' house, and it was there he received the powder.

Another dispatch says that Heoffer asserted he was sure an attempt had been made to poison him; that the powder when given him was said by the boy to be for his cold, and was sent by a friend.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—This year's registration will surpass all records of this city. Yesterday was the last day, but the returns came in so slowly that the board of elections was unable to make any computation of the result except a general estimate. Clerk Robert Grear and Assistant William Crow make the total figure about 71,500. Last year the total was 66,421, the year before 65,040, and in 1892 the highest amount ever reached was 63,997. An amusing incident of the day was the registration of Mary B. Voeke in precinct B, of the Twenty-fifth ward. Her registration was, of course, canceled, but the lady will enjoy the distinction of being the first to register in Cincinnati.

"The heavy registration gives great encouragement to the Democrats, as it means that they are stirred up this year, and that the thousands who did not vote last year will be on deck next 5th of November.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 27.—The general opinion last night was that the Democrats had decidedly the best of the registration, as it was known that they had succeeded in getting nearly every Democratic name on their poll books transferred to the registration list. On the other hand, the Republicans were sorely disappointed over the fourth day's registration. In one precinct 15 Republicans, disgusted with Coxism, refused to register, while not a name of a Democrat failed to get on the roll. In another precinct the Republicans were seven names short, while the Democrats tallied their full number of voters. A conservative estimate places the number of Republicans who failed to register at an average of 10 to a precinct, or a total of 750 in the city. The total registration is 27,316, a gain of 2,191 over last year.

## COMMITTEEMEN ARRESTED.

How Chicago Treated High-Up Republicans at Convention of 1888.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Republicans who came to New York to fix the time and place for the meeting of the national Republican committee were nearly all gone to-day. They left behind, however, an interesting story—one that has never been told, and one which will explain why the Republicans passed over Chicago in 1892 and went to Minneapolis. The story dates back to the convention of 1888, when General Harrison was nominated.

A member of the national Republican committee at that time said to-night: "We selected Chicago in 1888 after the fairest promises that the city was interested in no candidate, and that we would have fair treatment. Like most of Chicago's promises, the pledges made to us were empty. We ascertained that there was an organized scheme to pack the galleries and every vacant spot in the auditorium for Gresham.

"It was thus necessary for the national committee to select doorkeepers and instruct them not to admit anybody without tickets. The doorkeepers wore badges announcing that they were the official doorkeepers appointed by the national Republican committee. On the first day of the convention the police ripped these badges from the coats of the doorkeepers, and thousands of people were pushed into the convention by the police at the command of the municipal officers of Chicago. The galleries were packed. Finally the committee decided to stop the outrage. We held a meeting behind closed doors to see what we could do.

"The municipal officers of Chicago got an inkling of the meeting, and the doors were burst open and every member of the national Republican committee was put under arrest. The police patrol wagons were driven up to the door ready to cart us away to the 'cooler.' The charge made against us was a purely technical one. It was that we had hired Pinkerton detectives to stand beside our doorkeepers and to prevent the police from packing our galleries.

"It is true that we hired Pinkerton detectives to protect our doorkeepers. It was our only recourse. While all the national Republican committeemen were put under arrest on that occasion, we were not lugged off to the 'cooler.' Certain Chicago citizens, who learned of the outrage, stepped in and protected us, and told the authorities of the shame that would come upon their city if we were lugged off to jail. Naturally the Chicago newspapers kept silent about this matter, but the national committee, however, well remembered it."

## REPUBLICAN DISSATISFACTION

It May Result in the Election of a Democratic Judge in Beaver.

BEAVER, Pa., Oct. 27.—John M. Buchanan, the Democratic nominee for president judge in this county, is now conceded to have more than an even chance for election. The Republican majority in this county runs from 1,200 to 1,800, but the Buchananites count much on the tar votes of those Republicans that feel sore over the defeat of their man, J. Rankin Moore, for the Republican nomination, to entirely wipe out this majority, by either remaining at home and not voting, or else voting the Democratic ticket. The Democrats also count much on the dissatisfaction existing in the Republican ranks, owing to the alleged disreputable methods employed by I. Sharp Wilson and his friends to secure his nomination. These dissatisfactions existing in the Republican ranks, and it cannot be denied that they do exist, the Democrats claim that anything like a full Democratic vote polled for their candidate will elect him.

## MATTHEWS HAS A BEE.

Presidential Aspirations of Indiana's Young Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 27.—S. P. Sheerin, secretary of the Democratic national committee, says that he does not believe the committee will meet before the middle of January to fix the time and place for the national convention. He says a conference of the officers of the committee has not even been suggested.

"There seems to be an impression among the Republicans that there will be a long, hard-fought campaign," said Mr. Sheerin. "The leaders of that party seem to believe they ought to get into the campaign as early as possible. I believe the business world would like to see a short campaign."

Mr. Sheerin had a long talk with Governor Matthews yesterday. He did not announce the subject under discussion, but it is believed that the governor's candidacy for the presidency was considered. Mr. Sheerin said after he left the governor: "There is a good prospect all round."

It is understood that Governor Matthews will organize a literary bureau, and do some other things next month, after he returns from his speaking tour in Ohio. The secretary of the national committee is one of his stanch supporters, and will probably have charge of his candidacy after the "boom" has been launched.

## BRIDGE JUMPER KILLED.

Patrick King Callahan Leaped From the Poughkeepsie Structure.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Patrick King Callahan, 26 years old, who lived in New York, jumped from the top of the Poughkeepsie bridge into the river to-day. The distance was 212 feet. At least 300 people saw Callahan's exhibition of nerve. The bridge-jumper was seriously injured, and died at Dean's hotel at 11:25 to-night.

Callahan and his backers, John P. Eckhardt and William Lloyd, of New York, accompanied by a few sporting men and reporters, arrived at Highland on the 6:08 train this evening. Callahan, accompanied by four of his party, climbed up the mountainside to the entrance of the bridge, where they eluded the watchman by telling him that they belonged to a party of painters who were engaged in painting the bridge. They passed out to a point within 175 feet of the west shore, where Callahan prepared to jump. He wore a pair of black trousers and a navy blue woolen shirt over a suit of ordinary underclothing, and wore heavy leather shoes. His associates strapped a cork jacket, or life-preserver, around his waist, and attached an inflated beef bladder to each of his shoulders. These were calculated to keep him straight in falling.

Without a sign of fear, Callahan clambered over the railing and hung from the edge of the foot-path by his hands. His friends were waiting under the bridge in two row-boats to pick him up, and as soon as he saw them he shouted goodbye to those on the bridge and let go. As he neared the water his legs separated and he struck with a noise that sounded like a report of a gun. He came to the surface quickly, and moaning as if in great pain, struck out for one of the boats, the occupants of which picked him up and took him ashore. Then he was carried to Dean's hotel, and a country doctor said he was not seriously injured. This afternoon other doctors found Callahan in a state of complete collapse, and suffering from hemorrhages caused by a serious laceration of the perineum, extending into the bowels. Death resulted a few hours later, as noted above.

No arrests have been made. King Callahan claimed to have jumped from the Brooklyn bridge, and the Black Friars bridge, in London, seven years ago.

## WOULD-BE ASSASSIN KILLED.

Had Planned to Murder an Entire Family in Arizona.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 27.—L. U. Orme, sheriff of this county, early this morning shot Dr. Rose, at Mesa, 16 miles east of Phoenix, with a shotgun, killing him instantly. Rose, with two confederates, had attempted to murder the Williams family, consisting of the doctor, his young wife and daughter. The latter was formerly the wife of Dr. Rose in Kansas. The confederates, Burt and Colley, were captured and placed in jail.

Burt previously gave the plot away to the sheriff, but was afraid to refuse to help execute the plans of the murderer for fear Rose would kill him. Sheriff Orme was in Dr. Williams's bedroom, awaiting the assassins, while United States Deputy Marshal Stankard remained outside to watch. At 9:30 Burt came out, and cut the screens and unlocked the door. At 11 o'clock he returned with Rose, and entered the house. Rose had a blacksmith's hammer in his right hand, a wagon spoke in the other and a pistol in his pocket. Two dummies had been placed in Dr. Williams's bed. Rose struck one with the hammer. Sheriff Orme said:

"Hold up your hands; I am sheriff of this county, and have you covered with a double-barreled shotgun."

After waiting a few seconds, he again said: "I will surely shoot if you don't throw up your hands."

Rose failed to do so, and the sheriff fired both barrels, killing him. Rose was wanted by the government for holding up mails, and also in Kansas for bank robbery. He was here six months ago, when he tried to kill his wife, but was arrested and agreed to leave the country. He had $300 and seven doses of arsenic sewed in the waistband of his trousers.

**Miners Return to Work.**

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 27.—Nearly all of the striking coal miners of this region returned to work Saturday at the old scale. The remainder will go in to-morrow. At each mine a number of the foremost strikers were refused jobs. The men now say that they will continue to work at the old scale, but expect the operators to give them an advance voluntarily within a month or two.

**Y. M. C. A. Convention Closed.**

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 27.—The eighth-eighth annual convention of the Y. M. C. A., of Pennsylvania, closed to-night with a farewell meeting in the Central Presbyterial church at 9 o'clock. This afternoon boys' and men's meetings were held, likewise railroad and college meetings. The next session is likely to be held in Harrisburg.

**A Good Well and a Duster.**

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 27.—The Florence oil company's well on the Cooper farm, Waverly field, which came in on Friday, is reported to be good for 250 barrels per day. The F. L. Tufts well, near Standing Stone, came in a duster, which will probably cause that section to be abandoned.

## A PREMIUM ON PLAIN WATER.

IT IS BEING SOLD OUTSIDE THE REGULAR WATER SERVICE IN THIS CITY.

### WORSE IN THE SUBURBS.

Bellevue People Are Buying It by the Barrel.

WELLS A SOURCE OF REVENUE.

"Daily reports from all directions show that almost every town and city in the country is suffering from lack of water; how is Pittsburg situated?" asked a "Post" reporter of Director Bigelow.

"Pittsburg has water to sell," replied the director. "And we are selling it, too," he continued, with a laugh. For a week, now, we have been selling the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company 450,000 gallons a day for use in their locomotives. They take it away in tank cars from Ross street, at Glenwood and at Hazelwood. A gentleman told me to-day that this morning he had seen 15 Baltimore & Ohio locomotives side-tracked at West Newton because of the scarcity of water. The company prefers to have the engines stand idle rather than have their boilers eaten away by the use of water from either the Youghiogheny or Monongahela rivers. I notice the Monongahela's water has beautiful colors now, green at some places and blue at others, due to the sulphur, alum and other minerals washed in from the coal. A great deal is heard these days about bacteria in river water, but I don't see how any can live in the Monongahela."

**Our Good Drinking Water.**

"How are those in the Allegheny getting along?"

"I am not an expert on microbes, bacilli, spores, bacteria, and the rest of their kind, but I know that the water we are pumping out of the Allegheny is of good quality. The reservoir now has 18 feet. Pittsburg seems the only town that has plenty of water, and there is not likely to be any decrease in the supply. The city's attention should be given for the present, not to the amount of water or its quality, for neither will cause trouble, but in providing adequate facilities for getting the water into the reservoir and down into the streets and houses for use."

"And having it filtered?"

"Well, yes; there is no doubt that Pittsburg some day will filter its water; at least so much as is needed for domestic use, which would require two systems. To filter all the water Pittsburg needs now, and the larger quantities it will need later on, an immense plant will be necessary, especially if filtration should be employed. In Lawrence, Mass., where 1,000,000 gallons a day are filtered, the plant covers two acres. What would have to be the extent of the Pittsburg plant to yield 500,000,000 gallons a day? And right here let me say that I fear some people are unnecessarily working up a typhoid fever scare. Many so-called cases are reported but few prove fatal. The precentage of deaths is lower now in Pittsburg than it has ever been at this time of the year. Pittsburg is to-day the healthiest large city in the United States.

"The disease advertised now as epidemic here is nothing more than what is familiarly known as 'autumnal fever.' I have no doubt that many people, suffering from a low fever incident to the season, are reported as having typhoid fever. In the month of June 57 cases of typhoid were reported. I wrote to every doctor that had attended these cases. My replies showed that the doctors held the drinking water blameless in 53 of the cases."

**Suburbs Not So Lucky.**

Many of the residents of Bellevue and Avalon are almost suffering for water. Not only are they absolutely without any water to afford protection in case of fire, but it is with great difficulty that enough water has been secured to supply their actual needs for drinking, cooking or other necessary household purposes. For the past two weeks or more many have been obliged to purchase what water they required at 25 cents per barrel, or carry it for a long distance from some more fortunate neighbor. As neither Bellevue nor Avalon have any water supply system, they are forced to depend in the past on their water for ordinary uses on wells, cisterns or springs in the neighborhood. Many of these cisterns, with a capacity of holding from 125 to 200 gallons of water, are now entirely empty for the first time, while wells and springs that have never been effected by the dry weather heretofore are now as dry as a powderhorn. Some few persons are extremely fortunate in having artesian wells on their premises from 100 to 200 feet in depth, pumped by means of a windmill. As a consequence, they are about the only persons in the towns who have an adequate supply of water for ordinary needs, and have thus far been enabled to spare some water to their more unfortunate neighbors.

In Bellevue, E. G. Caughey & Co., liverymen and lumber dealers, have a very strong artesian well on their property on Lincoln avenue, and for the past two or three weeks have been supplying water to from 30 to 50 families throughout all portions of the town. They sell and deliver the water at 25 cents per barrel, and their large tank wagon has been kept going daily to supply the needs of private families and several buildings in course of construction. James Greenough has also been hauling water from Spruce run to supply those needing water for washing or building purposes. Lee Clark, the cashier of the Enterprise national bank, Allegheny, residing on Euclid avenue, Bellevue, has an artesian well that is now supplying all the families of that neighborhood with water who come after it without charge. B. I. Miller, of Spring street, who has a deep artesian well, sold 100 barrels of water last week to some neighbors, whose cisterns had run dry, at 10 cents per barrel.

**Features of the Famine.**

Wells and springs on the old Bayne farm are now dry that were never known to fail before this time. Among the many families being supplied by E. G. Caughey & Co., are A. J. Douglas of Bayne avenue, A. S. Miller, Euclid avenue; N. F. Sloan, Harrison avenue; Thomas Rodgers, Sheridan avenue; Mr. McKean, Jefferson street; R. M. Kerr, Lincoln avenue; A. W. Douglas, Rodgers avenue; to families occupying five dwellings owned by Fred and George East, to buildings erected by Stewart and Evans and many others. The large cistern of Mr. Callow, of Harrison avenue, contains but 18 inches of water, while numerous others are in a similar very low or almost empty condition.

All the horses, cows and other live stock in Bellevue and vicinity are driven to Caughey's livery stable daily to be watered at the artesian well, for which no charge is made. It is, in fact, the only place on the road between Allegheny and Sewickley where horses can be watered, all the streams and water troughs along the highway being completely dried up.

As a consequence of the great scarcity of water the housewives of Bellevue are becoming very economical and provident in their use of water, most of the water being used to serve for several purposes. All washing or cleaning or scrubbing that is no absolutely necessary is dispensed with entirely until a more abundant supply of water can be secured. At several places when the washerwoman came to do the weekly washing for the family she has had to leave because not enough water was then on hand to do it. Even the soapsuds are saved after a washing to serve for scrubbing or some other useful purpose. A person cannot engage in conversation with a resident of the borough without his talk turning on the scarcity of water, and nothing will bring greater joy to their hearts than a heavy downpour of rain.

## RAIN IN WEST VIRGINIA.

A Heavy Downpour at Parkersburg Brings Forth Prayers.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 27.—The drought of several months was broken today by a heavy rain, which continues tonight, causing a general rejoicing throughout this section, and prayers of thanksgiving have been offered up in many of the churches to-day and this evening.

## RIVAL CONSTABLES.

They Were Both After the Same Theatrical Party.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 27.—There was an exciting scene on the stage at the Grand opera house this evening, which was not on the bills. For some time there has been sharp rivalry between the High street theater and the Grand opera house. Last season the city authorities did not allow Sunday performances. The present city administration, which came in last spring, is not enforcing the law on this subject. Manager Ovens, of the High street theater, claims that Manager Miller, of the Grand, was given a tip by the authorities that Sunday performances would be allowed, in time to make good bookings. For three Sundays Ovens has sworn out warrants in magistrate's courts, causing the arrest of Manager Miller and the members of the companies attempting to give performances at that house.

To-night Miller had warrants issued from the office of 'Squire Altman, in Marion township, and served on himself, the manager of the company, and the orchestra early in the evening. The obliging officer, who had a dozen deputies, kindly consented to permit the performance to be finished before taking the 75 prisoners to court, to give bond for their appearance. Soon afterward Constable Walker, from 'Squire Roach's court, came in with the usual warrant sworn out by Manager Ovens, and attempted to arrest some of the players on the stage.

At this point Constable Boeshanz, from 'Squire Altman's court, interfered and claimed the prisoners as his. Constable Walker persisted in taking the actors, and several deputies on the other side seized him and hustled him out of the theater, while the audience, thoroughly in sympathy with the actors, applauded loudly. The spectators were on the point of mobbing Walker when he was ejected from the house.

The play was the "Suwanee River." After the performance 25 hacks took the whole party out to give bond for appearance before the country justice. Miller says he will bring suit against the bondsmen of Constable Walker to-morrow for $20,000 damages.

## A UNIVERSITY BURNED.

Dynamite Was Used, but Scarcely Stayed the Flames.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Oct. 27.—The University of Virginia suffered great loss from a fire which occurred this morning. The local fire department was unable to cope with the flames, and assistance was obtained from Staunton and Lynchburg, which, however, arrived too late to save the public hall and the rotunda. The fire started in the former building, and a large quantity of dynamite was used on the portico between the rotunda and the public hall, but beyond displacing the large pillar nothing was accomplished. Attention was then given to the buildings known as "Old Chapel" and reading room. These were blown up, and the debris saturated with water and the fire thereby was confined to the hall and rotunda. The library, containing about $15,000 worth of books, statues, paintings, etc., was in the rotunda. An effort to save these resulted in getting out Jefferson's statue, and possibly three-fourths of the books. Everything else was burned.

At 2 o'clock the fire was gotten under control. The lecture rooms were destroyed, and everything in the building, including a geological laboratory of great value, a painting entitled the "School of Athens," a copy of the celebrated production of Raphael, was consumed. The total loss is estimated at not less than $300,000, with an insurance of $25,000 on the building and its contents. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Several minor accidents occurred. The faculty have determined to go on with the lectures to-morrow as usual, and will use others buildings belonging to the university. Debris from the fire was carried six or seven miles, into the surrounding country. Some sparks set fire to Dr. Chancellor's and Prof. Lambeth's residences, but they were promptly extinguished.

## OVERDUE VESSELS.

Little Hope Is Entertained for Some of Them.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—The Merchants' exchange announced to-day that no information had been received from the overdue vessels bound from this city to foreign ports. While there is still hope of hearing from the Lord Spencer, which left here 200 days ago for Queenstown, it is now believed that the Star of Austria, bound to Queenstown, and the Earl of Hopetoun, for Adelaide, will ever be heard from again. Although the Lord Brassey has been out 82 days from Hong Kong to Port Blakeley, her absence is accounted for by the fact that she is a light ship with a foul bottom. More interest is centered in the Lord Spencer than any vessel that has ever sailed from this port. When it was announced that the British underwriters were offering 30 per cent for reinsurance, there was a rush to get some of the risks. The offer of the British underwriters made business brisk for the brokers.

No overdue vessel for many years has opened up so many transactions as the Lord Spencer. Should the latter fail to arrive at her destination, the shipping and insurance men of this city will be badly beaten. If, however, the Lord Spencer turns up within the next few days, thousands of dollars will be raked in by the speculators.

**After Jackson's Hole Officers.**

RAWLINS, Wyo., Oct. 27.—From troops returning from Jackson's Hole, it was learned to-day that the United States marshal for Wyoming is now in Jackson's Hole for the purpose of arresting settlers who comprised the constable's posse when in July last, killed and wounded several Indians and precipitated the Bannock scare. It is believed the entire posse, which consisted of Constable Manning and 26 deputies, is to be arrested and brought before the United States court, which meets in Cheyenne early in November.

## HOLMES'S TRIAL BEGINS TO-DAY.

WILL BE CALLED TO ANSWER FOR THE MURDER OF TH

# LOANING OF STATE FUNDS.

WHY REPUBLICAN LEADERS WANT TO ELECT THEIR CANDIDATE FOR TREASURER.

## EXPLAINED BY MR. MEYERS.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE SHOWS CORRUPTION IN PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

## DELAYS IN SCHOOL MONEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—In an enthusiastic mass meeting at the Grand opera house to-night, which was worthy in its features of interest and importance of a presidential campaign turnout, the Democratic state and city organizations united to-night.

The stage was filled with party workers who bring out the vote on election day, but the assemblage did not comprise many officeholders or city leaders. National Chairman Harrity and Collector Read came upon the rear of the stage just after State Treasurer Candidate Benjamin F. Meyers, whose speech followed next to the remarks of the presiding officer, ex-Representative Emanuel Furth, had finished his vigorous address on state and national issues.

In the first row of the orchestra sat the president of the Peace Union, Alfred H. Love. The county candidates, John J. Curley, Frederick B. Vandergrift, Edwin Jaquett Sellers and Dr. Edwin S. Harrington, were grouped in the front row of the stage, with State Chairman Wright and State Treasurer Nominee Meyers. Near them was a Clearfield county Republican leader, T. L. Snyder, brought here by his fellow-Clearfieldians, Secretary Matt Savage and Assistant P. F. Toole, of the state committee. Chairman Fourth caused round after round of cheers and applause by presenting to the audience the nominee for state treasurer.

**Ovation to Mr. Meyers.**

A rousing ovation was given to Mr. Meyers, who made a stirring speech which opened with a sketch of the country's recent financial distemper, resulting from the wild lunacy of the congress of 1893. Adverting to the suffering of the country under the operation of the McKinley tariff law, and the Sherman silver purchasing act, the speaker graphically depicted the happy results of the remedies administered by the Democratic doctor. After observing that as the country had adjusted itself to the provisions of the Wilson tariff law, and was now prosperous under it, the state treasurer candidate took up some issues of the campaign in Pennsylvania, and said:

"Even the transcendent splendor of Senator Quay's civil service reform program is not permitted to dazzle the eyes of the Republican saints so as to blind them to the great importance of saving McKinleyism by the election of a machine-made candidate for state treasurer. The tariff, which concerns some of the gentlemen who pretend to pin their faith to McKinleyism, cannot be the schedule of duties on imports, but one a little more after the pattern invented by those knights of the scimitar who were wont in days of yore to levy tribute on merchant vessels as tariff.

"It is a tariff made upon and collected from certain banks, in which the moneys of the state are placed on deposit. They are banks which are obliged to accommodate favored borrowers. The favored borrowers are the politicians who nominate, and induce their party to elect, the state treasurer. Their influence with that functionary is, therefore, all powerful. They direct him to deposit the money of the state in certain banks, and he obeys orders. The banks are thus under obligations to make easy loans to the politicians.

**Used Against Hastings.**

"Next year, when the legislature is to chosen, to whose tender mercies Governor Hastings would commend the subject of the state's right to interest on its deposits, the favored borrowers will be using their early loans to aid in the election of candidates for legislatives honors who antagonize the governor's idea on the subject, and who are not likely to be friendly to his political aspirations.

"But let me also give the assurance that in the event of the election of a Democratic candidate for state treasurer no legislation will be necessary to effect the wholesome reform which seems to be needed in the financial department of the state government.

"The leading Republican journals of this city have made earnest protests against the action of the present state treasurer in withholding the school fund due the municipality. That functionary was not able to give even a plausible excuse for his failure to pay over the money promptly. He did not feel like confessing that he was the victim of the favored borrower system. When the demand was made upon the treasurer for this money he had on deposit in the banks about $4,500,000, but he felt that he could not suddenly withdraw from the banks so large a sum was due to the city of Philadelphia. Had he attempted to make a sight draft upon the banks the favored borrowers would have been distressed.

"Perhaps another reason for tardy response at the treasury to demands like this, may be found in the fact that the recent legislatures increased the cost of administering the state government at the rate of about $257,000 per annum. The whole of this increase, except about $10,000, was made by the last legislature. This is accomplished by adding long lists of useless offices to those already existing, and by increasing the salaries of state officials.

**Four Dollars a Vote.**

"The additional draft upon the treasury thus created will amount to $1,400,000 during the four years of Governor Hastings's term of office, and shows that it will cost the people of Pennsylvania during that period about $4 for every vote which made up the Republican majority in the state at the last general election.

"From a statement just issued by the state treasurer it is learned that the estimate of the ordinary revenues of the commonwealth for the year ending November 30, 1895, is $9,455,725, and that the ordinary expenses of the commonwealth for the year ending on the same day aggregate $8,956,200. Thus it appears that there will be a deficit in the ordinary revenues of the commonwealth on the 30th of November, of $70,471.

"Now, fellow-Democrats, are you ready to do your part in the correction of the abuse of the power so long enjoyed by the Republican party in Pennsylvania? You cannot expect the aid of thoughtful and independent men of other political parties, if you fail to demonstrate to them your own earnestness in the cause you profess to sustain. Let me, therefore, adjure you by your devotion to the principles of true Democracy, by the glories that cluster around the history of your party, by all your hopes for purer and better government, that you resolve that the hundred thousand Democrats of Philadelphia shall and will stand up and be counted on the 5th of November.

**Protection of Timber.**

HARRISBURG, Oct. 25.—Deputy Attorney-General Elkin, in an opinion regarding the duties of the agricultural department for the protection of timber land from fire, says the rules and regulations to carry out the law are largely within the discretion of the secretary of agriculture, and suggests additional legislation, adding that under the present law, it is the duty of county commissioners to appoint persons under oath who shall be required to bring to punishment all persons who either willfully or otherwise cause the burning of timber lands and to take measures to have such fires extinguished, the expenses to be paid out of the county treasury.

## THE STATE'S MONEY.

**Where It Came From and How It Was Expended.**

HARRISBURG, Oct. 25.—The auditor-general's report for the year shows that the total receipts were $12,873,780 82; total payments, $13,622,769 18; leaving in the treasury, with the balance from the preceding year, an actual balance of $3,807,717 62. Among the receipts were $3,835,623 80 from taxes on corporation stock and limited partnership; corporation loans, $1,281,551; and personal property, $2,386,750 90. The total receipts from licenses were $1,366,137 26. Conscience money foots up $644. In the table showing the cost of running the various state departments, appears the following items: Judiciary department, $551,867 05; public buildings and grounds, $646,895 26; loans, $1,771,619 50; Gettysburg battlefield, $4,606 07; Punxsutawney riots, $33,656 41; for a monument on the battlefield of Trenton, $2,500.

## HUNTINGDON JUDGESHIP.

**The Defeat of Williamson Is Almost Assured.**

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Oct. 26.—As election day draws near, the fight in the Twentieth district over the president judgeship grows more bitter, and Judge Williamson's chances of election grow slimmer each day. He evidently realizes that defeat is staring him in the face, and he is resorting to his characteristic questionable politics that have made him famous. But every trick that he performs or inspires only adds to the strength of Hon. John M. Bailey, the Democratic nominee, and to-day the latter's election is just as sure as fate.

Since 1869 Williamson has been holding or seeking public office. When he started he was beaten for county treasurer. Later he succeeded in making the appointment of prothonotary, and twice afterward was elected to that office. He made an effort to secure a third regular term, but the people turned a Republican majority of about 1,000 to a majority of 81 for James Kelly, the Democratic nominee. Next he was elected to the state senate by a reduced majority. He was defeated for nomination for re-election by K. Allen Lovell. He disappeared from politics for a while then, but in the interim he was working industriously for the creation of the Huntingdon-Mifflin judicial district. The last legislature's apportionment was the realization of his dreams, and Williamson was at once upon the surface for the judicial appointment; and he secured it. To do so required him to desert Senator Quay, and tie to the hog combine, and that act nearly cost him the indorsement of Huntingdon county in the recent convention.

His election, however, is an entirely different thing. Horace J. Culbertson, the Republican candidate in Mifflin county, whose presence in the field makes the contest a triangular one, is an able lawyer. He secured his nomination fairly, and his candidacy appeals strongly to the Republicans of the district. He is a lied with the Quay element of Republicans in both counties, and that is a material fact.

The Huntingdon "Journal," the oldest Republican paper in the county, is vigorously opposing Williamson, and in an editorial in this week's issue accuses him of deserting his Republican friends, and of having aided in the election of a Democrat to congress in place of Dr. Atkinson, because the latter was opposed to Williamson for postmaster. The "Journal" gives in proof of this the following letter from George W. Skinner, pension agent, dated Pittsburg, October 19, addressed to the editor of the "Journal":

"My Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your favor of the 18th inst., on the subject of Hon. W. McKnight Williamson's attitude in the congressional campaign of 1890, when I was the Democratic candidate against Hon. L. E. Atkinson, in the Eighteenth district.

"In reply would say that I have never concealed from my personal friends the fact that in that campaign Mr. Williamson not only urged me to accept the Democratic nomination, but repeatedly during the campaign pledged me his own support and the support of the faction to which he belonged. Having at that time no reason to doubt his honesty or sincerity, I furnished him a sum of money, about one hundred dollars $100), to defray expenses of printing circulars, tickets, etc., for distribution among his friends in Huntingdon county. That he betrayed me, and 'made peace' with my opponent during the last stages of the campaign, must be a well-known fact in your county. It is certain that he has never returned any portion of the money advanced to him for this purpose, nor has he ever given any explanation of his 'change of front' in that campaign.

"There are many reputable men in your present judicial district who can verify the greater portion of this statement, if they should see proper to do so. I should not think of giving publicity to their names, however, without their consent.

"Very truly yours,

"GEO. W. SKINNER."

The result of the triangular contest will be the election of Hon. John M. Bailey, the Democratic nominee, in both counties. He is better fitted than any of his competitors for the position.

Mr. James H. Brown

Pittsburg, Pa.


## Rheumatism Cured

**Blood Purified and Health Given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.**

James H. Brown is watchman on the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Pittsburg, Pa. Regarding Hood's he writes:

"Three years ago I was seized with inflammatory rheumatism. I was taken to the hospital for treatment and when discharged I was not able to follow my usual occupation. It was then I

**Commenced to take Hood's**

Sarsaparilla and after using it some weeks the pain and swelling left me and has not returned. I continued taking

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

and am now in my usual health, being able to work every day." JAMES H. BROWN, 154 1-2 Forty-fifth Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

**Hood's Pills** cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.


## PITTSBURG'S HOTELS.

**If Big Enough Quay Says the Convention's Sure.**

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Senator Quay, accompanied by his son, Lieutenant Kirk Quay, arrived here this afternoon to put his residence in order for the winter. He will return to Beaver to-morrow or Sunday. When asked what he thought the chances were for Pittsburg getting the Republican national convention, the senator said Pittsburg was all right, provided the members of the national committee could be convinced that the hotels of the city were large enough to accommodate the crowd, so that the unpleasant experiences of 1892 at Minneapolis might not be repeated. Members of the committee would undoubtedly be very chary about sending the convention to a town where ample hotel accommodations could not be obtained. For his part, he hoped it could be shown that the Pittsburg hotels were big enough to take care of the crowds, and, if this were done, the convention would go there. The senator said he had hoped the convention would be held in May, in order to escape the hot spell which usually came about the middle of June. But as the meeting of the committee to fix the date for the convention had been called for December 10, the convention could not be held until six months later, which would carry it into June.

On national politics, his presidential preferences, the reorganization of the senate and the organization of the house committees in December, the senator did not care to talk.

## ATTACKED THE COURTS.

**M'BRIDE'S RADICAL SPEECH AT A LABOR MEETING.**

**He Favors a Moderate Amount of Government Socialism.**

A fairly successful rally of organized labor was held in old city hall last evening under the auspices of the United Labor League, John McBride, the president of the American Federation of Labor, being the attraction of the evening. Mr. McBride's address was one of the most radical and severe arraignments of capital which has ever been heard from a labor leader of standing and known conservatism in this city.

The meeting was presided over by W. J. Smith, president of the Flint Glass workers, and all the best known officers of labor unions in the two cities were in the hall. A list of vice-presidents containing 50 or more names was read, and Mr. Smith introduced President McBride in a speech in which he compared him to John Burns, of England.

Mr. McBride in his opening remarks said he was not a stranger to the laboring people of Pittsburg, but it was the first time that he had had the pleasure of addressing them in a time of profound industrial peace. One other time that he mentioned having made a public address was during the strike of the telegraphers. At that time he should campaign labor for its indifference and capital for its encroachments upon the rights of labor, but that he would not attack and the federation had never attacked any individuals.

Mr. McBride declared that the laws discriminate against labor and in favor of capital, and he quoted a long array of statistics in support of this assertion. He said that, of $8,000,000,000 of wealth which the country had in 1850 labor owned 62½ per cent, and capital the rest, and of $61,000,000,000, which it had in 1890, labor possessed only 17 per cent. England, of whose landed proprietors so much talk is heard, has only one millionaire family in 10,000, while America has one in every 3,460 families. Mr. McBride discussed the conditions which prevailed in Rome and other ancient governments as to the distribution of wealth, and said that America has passed the danger line, as 1-4-10 per cent of the population own 76 per cent of the wealth. He refuted the assertions that American workingmen are the highest paid in the world, by saying that they get a much smaller percentage of the value of their product than those of other countries.

"It would be bad enough," he said, "if this were all the injury which had been done to labor, but compared with the harm which has been dore in the restrictions of the people's rights it is insignificant. Liberty has been curtailed, until, it has been well said, that the railroads own the land, the houses, the court houses, courts and the people. The greatest danger lies in the power of injunction, exercised by the federal courts. Eugene V. Debs is in jail, without any pretense being made that he violated the laws. He refused only to obey the ideas of a judge."

Mr. McBride pointed out as the proper remedy the intelligent use of the ballot by laboring men, and said the time had come to refuse to be swayed by partisanship. He advocated the government ownership of the railroads and telegraphs, and some other important industries.

After he had concluded President Penna, of the United Mine Workers, who had come here from Ohio to attend the meeting, made a short address, in which he urged the workingmen to educate themselves, and argued that education alone would solve the problem. Mr. McBride is making an extensive tour in the interest of organization, and left for Indianapolis last night. He said the outlook, so far as he has observed it is encouraging.

## DURANT TRIAL CLOSING.

**Will Go to the Jury Next Thursday or Friday.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The trial of Theodore Durant is nearing its close, and the case will probably go to the jury next Thursday or Friday. Attorney Dickinson, for the defense, has said he will conclude on Tuesday morning, to which day the case has been continued, and Attorney Deuprey, also for the defense, will probably finish for Durant on Tuesday afternoon. District-Attorney Barnes expects to begin his argument on Wednesday morning, and to complete his closing address the same day. Judge Murphy's charge may occupy a day.

The contents of the mysterious letter, which was to be opened in case Durant is convicted, are known. In this letter, it is said Durant makes the statement that he saw the last details of the murder, and saw Rev. J. George Gibson and another man, prominent in church affairs, bending over the body of Blanche Lamont. Although Durant requested his attorneys not to open the letter until he was convicted, they have opened it, and so remarkable were the statements it contained that even they did not believe them, and refrained from using them in Durant's defense.

## FRANCE'S NEW TREATY.

**Madagascar's Queen Consents to the New Protectorate.**

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The treaty between France and Madagascar has been published. In brief the queen accepts the protectorate of France, the latter to represent Madagascar in all foreign relations. Questions concerning foreigners will be in the hands of the French resident general, and the republic undertakes to defend Madagascar against all danger.

The resident general will have control of the international administration of Madagascar, but the republic does not assume responsibility for the treaties or concessions heretofore granted. Public expenditures and the debt will be secured by the revenue of the island. The queen agrees not to contract a loan without the authority of the republic. The French diplomats and consuls abroad are charged with the protection of the interests of Madagascar.


To keep teeth pearly and sound,
Use SOZODONT all the year round.
And should a dealer proffer,
With a smile, some substitute,
Minus purity or repute,
Reject his humbugging offer.


# OHIO'S UNIQUE CAMPAIGN.

STARTING IN UNDER ADVERSE CIRCUMSTANCES, DEMOCRATS ARE NOW WINNING.

## MR. CAMPBELL'S EXPOSURES.

**Republicans Disgusted With Foraker's Unscrupulous Methods.**

WILL STUMP IN PRIVATE CARS.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 26.—The present political canvass in Ohio has been one of the most extraordinary in the history of the state. The Democrats entered it under the greatest disadvantage and most serious conditions. In 1893 and '94 there was an apathy and a sulkiness in the Democratic organization which has never had a parallel. When the Democratic ticket was nominated in August last it was confronted with the fact that there was a Republican plurality of 137,000 votes against it. In addition to this the returns showed that the Populist party had increased its vote 35,000, of which nine-tenths had been gathered from the Democratic ranks. The campaign of 1893 showed that the great mass of Democrats were disgruntled and unwilling to do active campaign work, but the verdict of 80,000 against the party that year was a mere bagatelle compared with the result of 1894.

The organization struggled not merely against disgruntled Democrats, but demoralized members of the party who had been grossly offended at the open declaration for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. The leading active Democrats who held views adverse to the state party platform, did not retire from active duty, but, for the sake of preserving the integrity of the party, the good money Democrats furnished the sinews of war upon which that campaign was conducted. Their fidelity to the party was not questioned by Hon. Allen W. Thurman, who conducted the campaign last year. He openly acknowledged that the financial support which he received from men holding adverse views to the platform on the money questions enabled him to make his canvass.

The silver men in the party, however, were not willing to accept the result of 1894 as a condemnation of their free coinage ideas, and claimed that a fair expression at the primaries would exhibit the fact that a majority of the Ohio Democrats favored the free coinage of silver. So persistent were they in this declaration that when May Senator Brice gave notice that he would, at the state convention, combat the adoption of a plank declaring for the free coinage of silver. The result of that contest was unequivocal. Ex-Governor Campbell, however, in making the canvass, has not to any degree made this national money interest a feature, but has confined himself almost exclusively to a condemnation and rectification of the unparalleled abuses by the Republican party in its conduct of state affairs.

**Evidences of Frauds.**

There has been placed in possession of ex-Governor Campbell complete evidence of gigantic fraud, unparalleled corruption and shameless bribery. On entering the campaign he merely asserted the condition of affairs as they actually existed under the McKinley administration. This drew from the Republican press unequivocal denials and a challenge for the proof. Ex-Governor Campbell has met these demands with evidence which not only sustained him in his charge, but widened the field of corrupt practices, and to-day he has confounded them with incontrovertible proof of every charge which he has made, and he still continues to make more charges, and gives irrefutable facts in support of each. The consequence is that the honest element of the Republican party is in mortification, while the managers of the campaign are in trepidation and fear, not only unable to vindicate themselves, but quietly submitting to all the charges.

A new phase has attached itself to the campaign, and this, strange to say, has been given by active Republicans who are opposed to the pretensions of ex-Governor Foraker. They assert that from the time of the entrance of Mr. Foraker into politics General Bushnell has had him under his wing. It is known that in all of Mr. Foraker's contests Asa Bushnell has paid the freight; that is, the large part of all the expenses necessary to conduct Mr. Foraker's campaign. But during this time there has been an understanding between Bushnell and Foraker that the latter would give due return to Bushnell for his many investments by making him governor of Ohio, and he is now calling upon the Republicans to elect Bushnell to the governorship, and by so doing cancel his personal obligations to the Springfield millionaire. With the exception of being a sub-treasury when Mr. Foraker was in the field, General Bushnell has never rendered valuable service to the Republican party. Every one of his competitors in the state convention seeking the nomination for governor had rendered noble service to the Republican party in the council and in the field. General Bushnell had no apparent strength when the convention met, and before that body convened the delegates had been so manipulated that his nomination could have been made on the first ballot as easily as it was done on the fifth. The edict of Governor Foraker had gone forth, and nothing remained but its execution, which could have been accomplished at any moment of the convention's existence.

**Bad Blood Exists.**

The Republican leaders have just awakened to this fact, and are much sadder now than they were on the day of their defeat. The very worst blood has been engendered, and it is very evident that the most serious demoralization has commenced working in the ranks of the party. Men who have heretofore been quiet as to the action they will take are now outspoken in their demand for the retirement of Foraker and his "gang." This demoralization will increase until the close of the election, unless all the signs fail.

Whether it will be sufficient to defeat General Bushnell and elect a Democratic legislature remains to be seen. Difficulty is being experienced in getting the Populists to return to their places in the Democratic party. There is still deep sullenness on the part of the great percentage of them in that party. It is necessary that the Democracy recover the loss which it sustained in the growth of the Populists. If this is not brought about the success of the Democratic ticket is doubtful. There is demoralization enough in the Republican party to secure its defeat, provided the Democratic party goes to the polls in 1895 as it did in 1892. But 30,000 Democrats cannot support the Populist ticket and Mr. Campbell be elected.

Populism in Ohio this year is rather a Republican adjunct. This statement has been made several times in print and has never been denied by General Coxey or his campaign manager. In fact, every time he comes to Columbus he is in close consultation with Chairman Kurtz, of the Republican state committee, which confirms its truth. However, General Coxey, in all his speeches, denounces Republican methods in Ohio, and likewise abuses the Democrats. Coxey's connection ought to be so apparent that every Democrat who has allied himself with that party should become disgusted and return to his first love. The Republicans are seeking election on the ground that they will bring about many needed reforms in the management of state affairs if they are given another trial. Thus far only one or two of these reformers have revealed themselves to the public in their true colors. They could not wait until they had been elected to the legislature. They had been reading Governor Campbell's speeches, in which he tells of the bribery in the last general assembly.

**Rev. Heoffer's Loss.**

The Republicans of Darke county had renominated a minister of the gospel of the name of W. C. Hoeffer, for a seat in the house of representatives. It was supposed, of course, that he practiced what he had been preaching, and was therefore a reformer in the true sense of the word. He was in one sense. He frankly admitted in a letter to Chairman Anderson, of the Democratic committee, and a neighbor and friend, that he could not swallow Cox and could not stomach Foraker. Yet he wanted to be elected to the legislature and he needed money to conduct his campaign. He and Chairman Anderson had lived neighbors in Greenville, and, although a minister of the gospel, he thought there would be nothing wrong in asking the Democratic state committee to give him $1,500 for the purpose of defraying the legitimate expenses of his campaign. His demand, however, was the soliciting of a bribe of that amount in return for which he agreed to vote for Brice for senator. Here is an instance of a Republican candidate for the legislature soliciting a bribe even before he had been elected to that body. Hoeffer is being upheld by the Republican state committee, much to the chagrin and humiliation of honest Republicans. This is simply one of the incidents of the campaign, and yet it is indicative of what the people of Ohio may expect in the way of reform if the Republicans elect the legislature.

Senator Brice was here yesterday in consultation with Chairman Anderson, Hon. M. A. Smalley and other Democratic leaders. He arrived in the city in the afternoon and went directly to the Neil house, where he received many callers, after which he was closeted with the party managers. They went over the situation together, mapped out a future line of action, and expressed the greatest confidence in the election of the Democratic ticket, and the redemption of the state from Republican rule, which has both depleted the treasury and piled up an indebtedness which all the officers of the law, including tax collectors and inquisitors, will be unable to wipe out for several years in the collection of the heavy burdens levied upon the people to make up for the extravagance of the last general assembly, which Governor Foraker himself, in a conversation with Attorney-General Richards, before the campaign, denounced as the most corrupt body which had ever convened in the state.

**Democratic Enthusiasm.**

The Democratic meetings all over the state have been largely attended, and the greatest enthusiasm has prevailed, showing an awakening among the Democracy which means something for the future of the people of Ohio. One of the encouraging features is the fact that in the country districts the number of Democrats who have been signing compacts with the Populists for the past year or two were among the most conspicuous in the audiences, and the most enthusiastic over Democratic utterances and prospects of Democratic success.

Commencing next week a new and novel feature in Ohio politics will be introduced by both parties. Both ex-Governor Campbell and General Bushnell will make tours of the state in private cars, visiting eight or ten towns a day, and addressing the people from the platform of their tranicient abodes. The two committees are working in harmony in regard to the schedule, and every effort will be made to prevent the two trains from meeting on the same track.

## SENATOR OHL'S BIG MISTAKE.

**By Calling Ex-Governor Campbell a Liar, He Brought Out Severe Questions.**

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 24.—Ex-Governor Campbell to-night fired another armor-smashing shell into the Republican battleship in the presence of 4,000 excitedly applauding Democrats in Music hall. It was followed up by a rattling volley of smaller but just as effective shot, which found a soft spot in the target. Day before yesterday he was attacked in the "Ohio State Journal" by Senator L. C. Ohl, of Mahoning county, who in an interview at Youngstown denounced the ex-governor as a liar for making a statement at Gallipolis on Saturday that he (Ohl) had made $18,000 and a new house out of the legislature. Now, strangely enough, the ex-governor never made any such statement, either directly or by innuendo.

Some designing person evidently imposed on the senator, who went off at half-cock. To-night the standard-bearer came back at him in crushing style, asking a series of questions. He demanded of Ohl to know if he had not cashed two drafts, one for $1,000 and the other for $500, on the day following the passage of the $18,000 looking corporal deal. The drafts were drawn by the National bank of Columbus on the First national bank of Cincinnati by Senator Sam Ramp, of that city, but were indorsed and cashed by Ohl. He also wanted to know how it was that Ohl took home $6,000 in cash at the close of the session. He likewise asked him to explain how it was that he deposited $1,000 in a certain bank in the same unbroken packages of $500 each that had been paid out to a lobbyist an hour before. There was another query as to whether just before the senator stepped into the national bank of Athens had not forwarded $10,000 to the bank in question at Columbus.

Another bombshell was the statement of a Columbus bank president that he had been approached to put up money to pass a bill empowering trust companies to act as guardians and executors. The president refused, in the name of the bankers of Columbus, and that city was excepted from the provisions of the bill. Cincinnati and Cleveland were allowed to remain within its scope, and the governor charged that money had been used by bankers in both the cities named.

A local sensation was sprung when the records were adduced to show that "Doc" Hubbard, a local boss, had collected illegal delinquent tax fees on 3,256 pieces of property. Still another bomb was exploded when it was shown that T. D. Brown, Republican candidate for auditor, had mutilated the court records to hide an arrest on a criminal charge some years ago.

The meeting was presided over by Major W. W. Armstrong, in the absence of Hon. Virgil P. Kline. The other speakers were Hon. Joseph H. Outhwaite, Congressman Scott, of Illinois, and ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson. A feature of the meeting was the display of Scotch bagpipers, and the rendering of a distinctively Scotch air to the whole affair by two little lads who danced the Highland fling and Claymore dance before the ex-governor to the music of a piper in full Highland costume.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 24.—(Special)—C. W. Heoffer, the Republican candidate for the legislature in Darke county, who fled when letters proving that he solicited money from the Democratic state committee for his vote for one United States senatorship were made public, has been located in Allegheny, Pa., so it is now said. He is there hiding with C. W. Fuller, his agent, through whom he negotiated with the committee. Heoffer branded the letters as forgeries, and charged that Fuller deceived him, yet he is with Fuller now. An effort will be made to have them arrested and brought back to Ohio.

Another story is that Mr. Heoffer is in Johnstown, Pa., visiting relatives, and that Fuller is in McKeesport stopping with a sister, who resides there.

The Republican state committee, imitating the Democrats, arranged to-day for a special train to bear Bushnell about the state on his speech-making tour the rest of the campaign. Next week, the last of the campaign, will see a terribly hot political fight going on in Ohio.


Important. Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain, is only 25 cents.


# SAVED HIS MEN BY SURRENDER.

HOW THE COMMANDER OF A SPANISH GUARD BOAT WAS CAUGHT BY INSURGENTS.

## HE WAS IN A TIGHT PLACE.

**Spain to Increase the Army to Half a Million Men.**

PATROL OF THE FLORIDA COAST.

HAVANA, Oct. 26.—Lieutenant Francisco Gallego, of the Spanish navy, commander of the small guard boat Dos de Mayo, formerly a pilot boat, which was captured by the insurgents in Asseradero bay, near Santiago de Cuba, the officer and crew being subsequently released and brought here prisoners, has been tried by court-martial.

The evidence at the trial showed that the Dos de Mayo put into Asseradero bay to refill the water casks. The four sailors sent ashore, with a corporal of marines, were captured by the insurgents. A man left in charge of the boat gave the alarm, and the lieutenant ordered the remainder of his crew to quarters, manned the rapid-fire gun, which formed the armament of the little guard boat, and opened fire upon the insurgents. The fire of the Dos de Mayo, however, had little or no effect on the enemy, as the latter were well sheltered by the thickness of the woods ashore.

After a while, seeing that no damage was being done to the insurgents, Lieutenant Gallego ordered the gunners to cease firing, and some time later the enemy sent a message to the guard boat, saying that the prisoners captured would be put to death if the lieutenant did not surrender with the remainder of his crew, and give up the rapid-fire gun and its ammunition and all the weapons. The lieutenant, desirous of saving the lives of the prisoners, agreed to the terms. The lieutenant handed over nine rifles and nine swords to the insurgents, and also gave up 1,000 rounds of ammunition. The rapid-fire gun, for some reason, was left on board, probably because it was adapted for use only on board ship, and was a cumbersome weapon, any how.

The insurgents had brought two field pieces down to the shore and had placed them so advantageously that their fire would most likely have sunk the gunboat in a very short time, had the lieutenant not surrendered. Under the circumstances the prosecuting officer only asked the court to sentence the lieutenant to two months' arrest.

Captain General Martinez de Campos has decided to grant the request made by several newspapers for permission to send correspondents with the troops operating against the insurgents. They will, however, be required to obtain regular passes from the military authorities, thoroughly establishing their identity, and will be under the restrictions usual in such cases. The correspondents will be allowed the regular rations of the Spanish soldiers in the field. All luxuries will have to be supplied by the correspondents themselves.

There are 99 political prisoners in the jail at Sagua.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 26.—Letters from Cuba state that insurgents have taken awful revenge on Rogue Corral, whom they suspected of treachery. Corral was mayor of a town near Cienfuegos and professed devotion to the patriot cause. The insurgent leaders used him as a means of communication with friends in the United States. Recently the insurgents learned that Corral had been corrupted by Spain and had been playing the traitor. Tuesday morning the corpse of the mayor was found outside the gates of the town. He had been hacked to death with swords and decapitated. Pinned to his breast was a card reading: "So perish all traitors to Cuba."

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 26.—Deductions from Spanish papers indicate that at the conference held at Canovas's that the minister of the navy it was agreed to provide immediately for further war material. They will place torpedoes at the entrance of all Cuban ports, and the next mail steamer is to carry to Cuba 150 tons of torpedo material. Spain, it is asserted, will arm merchant vessels, and the government contemplates raising the army to half a million. A call has been made to all men under 40 years of age to enlist in the service.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The "World" tomorrow will say: Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, son of the first president of the Cuban provincial republic 27 years ago, is upon the high seas, at the head of a secret expedition of 100 young men, which expects to land in Cuba in a few days. The expedition started from the Delaware river early last week. The vessel is a large schooner, of the clipper style, fitted with rapid-fire guns. She has in her hold 500 Winchester and Remington rifles, 500,000 cartridges, two gatling guns, 500 machetes and half a ton of dynamite.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The state department officials are still apprehensive of trouble with Cuban filibusters, and are determined that nothing shall be left undone to prevent filibustering expeditions fitting out in this country. The state department to-day was requested to give its consent to the withdrawel of the revenue cutter fleet from the Florida coast, in order that the vessels might be assigned to their regular winter duty along the coast farther north. The reply from the state department was prompt and decisive in the negative. The service performed by the revenue cutters during the winter months in aiding vessels in distress is very important. Assistance is rendered many vessels, and many lives are saved each winter by the timely aid of these vessels, which cruise along the coast in search of disabled vessels. The necessity, therefore, which keeps them from this duty must be regarded as very great.

## VICTORY OF THE CUBANS.

**Reported to Have Inflicted a Loss of 800 on a Spanish Army Recently.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 24.—A member of the Cuban junta reached Minneapolis today. Following is a dispatch received last night from Cuba describing the recent revolutionary victory which gave the control of the province of Puerto Principe to the insurgents.

"General Maceo, acting under orders from the war minister, started to march from Santiago de Cuba to join General Sanchioz in Las Billas, in the province of Santa Clara, where they were to unite their forces and ravage the sugar plantations. The Spanish got wind of General Maceo's intention and immediately dispatched a formidable force of 2,800 men under General Echagua to prevent the junction of the Cuban armies. This column found General Maceo as far advanced on his way as the San Juan valley, in the south of Cuba, between Polguin and Barajugua. Maceo had 3,000 men, of which 500 were cavalry and 2,500 infantry. The Spanish had 200 men less, but this difference was more than compensated for by the possession of three excellent pieces of artillery.

"The battle began at once, and was fought by the Cubans with great fury. After four hours of terrific fighting General Echagua was driven from the field in disorderly retreat, leaving 800 killed and wounded men and all his artillery behind him. Since the battle the insurgents have overrun Puerto Principe, and have effected a junction with General Sanchioz at Las Billas."

The junta member said: "We are bound to win. We control three-fourths of the island now. Our men are armed not only with Mausurs captured from the Spaniards, but also with Winchesters and Remingtons sent from the United States. There are over 300 American officers in our army and more are joining every day. Only a few of the relief expeditions we are sending out get into the papers. We are now planning a coup that will put a final quietus on Spain."

The Spaniards are fighting barbarously. They give no quarter and kill the wounded. We are going to ask the United States for recognition when congress meets. Our president, Salvador Cismoros, has sent Dr. Joaquin Castillo to this country to treat with President Cleveland. He has not arrived yet, and is probably having trouble getting through the lines."

HAVANA, Oct. 24.—The band of insurgents commanded by Clotilde Garcia, who recently attacked Hato Nuevo, have burned a church and 27 houses of that place, the buildings being the property of the mayor of the town. The insurgents derailed a train near Placetas. Lieutenant Gallego, who surrendered the small dispatch boat Dos de Mayo at Asserradero bay recently to a number of insurgents, has arrived with the crew of 12 men. They are under arrest and will be tried by court-martial.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—It has been due to the activity of Spanish Minister Dupuy de Lome that the large band of Cubans charged in Delaware with being filibusters have been apprehended in one of the Bahama islands, announced yesterday. Since the acquittal at Wilmington, Del., of the Cubans the minister has not lost track of the men. The English authorities were quick to act on the information from Washington, and a British war vessel was ordered to proceed from Jamaica. The capture was effected without difficulty.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 24.—A Spanish paper has been started here for the purpose of advocating the exclusion of Americans from political control in this hemisphere.

## MAXIM GUNS HANDY.

**Why England Desired Them on British Guiana's Soil.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The state department is in possession of the full text of the dispatches sent by Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, in the British cabinet, to Sir Charles Lees, governor-general of British Guiana, concerning the strengthening of the frontier, the increase of police and the purchase of a maxim gun for the British-Guiana territory. The department was put in possession of this information on Wednesday last, in an official communication from a high member of the diplomatic corps, when the high council of British Guiana opened its session two letters from Chamberlain were read. The government secretary also announced that there was an important telegram referring to the purchase of Maxim guns, which would not be read until the council went into secret session.

Mr. Chamberlain's letter of date, September 7, 1895, refers to British Guiana's gold explorations and their importance to the necessity of opening up the gold territory to miners, and the construction of certain roads, if necessary, to the junction of the Uruan and Cuyan rivers. He further suggests, in the interests of the miners, that the Guiana police force be strengthened, and that barracks be erected at Uruan and one or two other points. After reading the letter the government secretary offered the following resolution:

"That this court sanctions the following expenditure being charged against the revenue for the current year: Purchase of one Maxim gun and ammunition, $1,680; two additional sub-inspectors of police, $720; uniforms, arms and accoutrements, $435; total, $2,835."

The secretary offered a second resolution appropriating $4,000 for a barracks at Uruan, the point where the recent trouble in Venezuela occurred. In a speech supporting the resolution he said, with regard to the purchase of the Maxim gun, that it was the direct wish of the secretary of state, Mr. Chamberlain.

The members of council made considerable fun of the Maxim gun purchase proposition, declaring that such a measure was needless, and when the matter came to a vote the motion to buy the gun was voted down by 10 to 8. The second resolution, appropriating $4,000 for a barracks at Uruan, was adopted unanimously.

## NECROLOGICAL RECORD.

**Ex-Senator C. H. Van Wyck.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Ex-United Senator Charles H. Van Wyck, of Nebraska, died at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, in his apartments at the Portland flats. He was stricken with apoplexy Monday afternoon. He was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 10, 1824. From 1850 to 1856 he was district attorney of Sullivan county, N. Y. He served in the lower house of congress two terms, from 1859 to 1863, as a Republican. He then went to the war as colonel of the Fifty-sixth regiment of New York volunteers. In 1865 he was brevetted brigadier-general. He was again elected to congress in 1867, and served two terms. In 1874 he removed from New York to Nebraska. In 1876 he was a member of the constitutional convention. He was then elected to the state senate, and there was elected to the

CONSUELO VANDERBILT'S LUCKY "M" ON HALLOWEEN.

## Halloween and Its Gaieties.
### The Season of the Bogie Man.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

Ten special cars stand waiting on the side tracks of the big railroad stations, 10 great country houses are alive with the steps of hurrying servants, 10 parties of merrymakers are packing trunks and stowing away armfuls of old finery. Next Thursday night, All Halloween, there will be 10 of the largest English house parties ever known in this country.

In England the Halloween house party is an institution like our Thanksgiving. It is planned from year to year, and each celebration is more riotous than the last. In this country it is less than a generation since merrymaking at Halloween became an established thing with the grownup ones.

All 10 of the house parties have programs prepared in advance for the celebration of Halloween. They board the special car, steam away to the country, are met by coaches and are soon within the country house. Here Halloween is visible the minute they enter the front portals. A festoon of apples, green and red, hangs from portal to portal. The portieres are ripe nuts strung on cords, the niches are filled with sheaves of corn and wheat, and at night lamps from the inside, of hollowed-out pumpkins, tell that it is the season of the fall bogie man.

Halloween is divided in its festivities. In the early part of the evening come the games and the old-time tricks, and later come the dances and new-fangled plays. All, young and old, take part in all, and this is the reason that the Halloween house party is the pleasantest of the year.

A new cotillon for Halloween is planned by a celebrated caterer, whose business it is to invent cotillons and conform his menu card to them. This dance has six figures, and each is a Halloween figure. One has ripe cabbages for favors, red white and yellow tinged. To each cabbage is tied a verse or sentiment, and, as the cabbages are grabbed through a paper screen by the young women, the full mysticism of fate is attached to the selection.

When the men choose their favors they grab through another screen, the bunches of grass lettuce, water-cress, curly cabbage and red beet tops. These, too, convey an envelope with a sentiment inside, carefully prepared according to the significance of the vegetable, and so the merry ball is kept rolling. The caterer for weeks before is busy selecting small specimens of the vegetables and grass, and in the country the gardener has them marked from early in the season.

In the English country houses the older games are still played, though little later touches are given to them. Depedene, the country house of Lady Beresford, is filled up now with a merry party of guests who are enjoying their last entertainment in this country place. Depedene is to be sold by Lord Frances Hope, the owner, and cut up into building lots. Lady Beresford surrenders her long lease for over £1,000 consideration, but in the few weeks left she will have one final country house party that will leave the home deep in the memory of those who have enjoyed her hospitality there, even though she may have to hold her celebration before Halloween.

Last year her Halloween favors cost $12,000. There were only 20 of them, but they were of solid gold set with jewels. One very appropriate Halloween favor, given at Depedene, was worn here last summer by a young gentleman who made it a watch charm. It was a tiny twist of apple peeling of bright red gold with a lining of seed pearls to imitate the pearly whiteness of a ripe apple. The charm was not over half an inch long, and the spiral so tiny that one had to linger it to see the pearls shining in the lining. A very small yellow gold walnut with a diamond clip, another of the favors, and a chestnut of dull material, cracked to show a golden nut inside, was another.

While this merry-making was going on at Depedene there was a quiet house-party at Blenheim, the old castle that has had its Halloween party since the days of Queen Anne. At that time, just a year ago now, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, then 17, and not quite a bud in society yet, was visiting the old castle with her mother at the invitation of the mother of the Duke of Marlborough. On the last night of October there was a party in the old kitchen. Several young ladies of the British nobility were visiting at Blenheim, for the duke has been entertaining on a large scale the past year; and on Halloween all went to the big kitchen, which is in a wing of Blenheim, and is only used with its giant range and brick oven when there is a feast in progress.

All the old games were played, and when it came to the apple-paring test, that one infallible indication of the future, all watched breathlessly while Miss Consuelo, whose sly glances dukeward had not passed unnoticed, twirled the peeling around her head and flung it with her right hand backward into the air. Three times it circled round, cracking twice. Then it landed in a double twist upon the floor, and its reading, as seen by all present, was unmistakably "M."

"Marlborough!" exclaimed the young ladies. But there are other names that begin with M, and the little peeling did not impress more than two people as forcibly as it should. A few weeks later Miss Consuelo and her mother left Blenheim. But the incident of the "M" was never forgotten, and to-day the charm of Halloween is twice as strong in English society as it ever was before.

Amelie Rives Chanler's house parties have been known for years throughout Albermarle county, Va. "Fortunate in life, unfortunate in love," was the reading of her line the Halloween before her seemingly happy marriage to John Armstrong Chanler. At this house-party an old southern soothsayer was present, brought from the swamps to read the fate "in the palm of the hand, one hair of the head, and a clipping of the finger nail of the little finger of the left hand."

"Lucky in all you have. Unlucky in all you love!" was the fortune read by Swamp Mammy. This nemesis pursued the long strand of red hair, the pearly nail and slender palm, all beloved pets, all devotion to church and all attempts at true love. In money, work and personal fate it showed no influence. One of Amelie Rives's friends, remembering this, wrote to a friend in the north about it when the divorce was granted a few weeks ago:

"I do not believe," wrote the friend, "that the 'incompatibility' had anything except fate in it—Halloween fate. Both are perfection—but how they did quarrel. Like the married wretches of the comic opera, they might say 'We'd have been perfectly happy if we hadn't been so perfectly miserable.'"

Halloween suppers are hard things to plan, because the average stomach does not relish popcorn, cider, walnuts and apples, except in story books after the age of 16 is passed. Men and women sit down admiringly to such a supper and go away hungry. "Things don't taste as they used to!"

A restaurateur who has an order for a Halloween supper at midnight, has small molds like nuts for his ices and creams. These could not have cost over 15 cents apiece, and can be used year after year. A dish of chocolate ice cream in the shape of Brazil nuts will be piled in the center of the dessert table. A dish of apples will be open at the top and filled with charlotte russe, and the "cider" will be a very delicate champagne punch. Salads and a few hot dishes will have a Halloween flavor by being served in dishes that look like hollowed-out pumpkins. Green salads are cut up in cabbages with the centers removed and the cabbage leaves tied invisibly in place.

No man in the world gives fancy dinners with the grace and ease of John W. Mackey, Sr. He has a special talent for dinner-giving. At his recent San Francisco dinner he ordered favors to suit the idiosyncrasies of each guest. The bric-a-brac hunter had a collection of small trifles tied with a ribbon. The bookworm received a tiny stack of books, the picture connoisseur had a reversible landscape, which, on being turned upside down, showed an icy lake, with dull sky. The other side up had an autumn field, with blue sky overhead—a work of art viewed either way. What could not Mr. Mackey do as a Halloween host!

When the 10 special cars steam away to the 10 country houses, carrying 10 privileged house parties, you may be sure there will be stowed away in the luggage of the host and hostess 10 of the newest and oddest plans for Halloween celebrations that have ever been enjoyed in a country house at bogie time.

CONSTANCE MERRIFIELD.

## A Breakfast and Two Dinners.

Oatmeal and Cream.
Sardine Omelet.
Lamb Chops Breaded. French Potatoes.
Cream Muffins. Brown Bread.
Coffee and Cocoa.

Consomme.
Fried Fish, Sauce Tartare.
Rolled Breast of Veal, Stuffed.
Mashed Potatoes. Fricasseed Carots.
Green Peas.
Salad, Lettuce, French Dressing.
Cream Cheese. Bent's Water Crackers.
Apple Sponge. Small Cakes.
Coffee.

Raw Oysters.
Green Turtle Soup.
Stewed Pan-Fish.
Braised Beef, Brown Sauce.
Mashed Potatoes. Parsnip Fritters.
Sweetbread Patties.
Russian Salad.
Cream Cheese. Water Wafers.
Peach Pie with Cream.
Coffee.

Sardine Omelet.—Make the ordinary omelet, and, just before folding over, lay in the middle four or five sardines which have been boned and cut in narrow strips. A teacupful of shrimps may be used instead, or one of highly-seasoned flakes of delicate cold fish.

Apple Sponge (Mousse aux Pommes).—For this will be required half a box of powdered gelatine, Cooper's or Cox's, one cup of boiling water, one pound of sugar, the grated rind of one lemon, and juice of two, and one pound of good tart apples. Boil the sugar and water together till clear. Soak the gelatine in enough cold water to cover it for half an hour. Put the cut-up apples into the syrup, and stew till tender. Stir the gelatine into them, and rub all through a sieve. Set away till cold and beginning to stiffen, and then beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth and stir in, stirring till thick. Put then in a mold wet with cold water, and set on the ice to harden. Make a soft custard with the three yolks, a pint of milk, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, a pinch of salt, and half a teaspoonful of vanilla, boiling the milk and sugar and stirring in the beaten eggs till perfectly smooth. Cool and serve around the mold when turned out.

HELEN CAMPBELL.

## The Art of Living.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

"The difficulty is," said the protesting member, "that nobody under any circumstances tells the truth. Pray understand me," for at this point a murmur ran through the club, and a stir as of instant rising up. "It sound as if you meant to fall upon me in a body, and you may when I have finished. But it is time that somebody lifted the veil and showed the real face below all this fair seeming. I'm going to do it, unless somebody moves suddenly that I am to be suppressed; but I have the floor and my rights for the next ten minutes, whatever happens, and now I want to free my mind."

"That is always an extremely entertaining process for the rest of us," said the chairman, " and we shall be happy to have you go on."

"Happy is hardly the word," said the protesting member, a slender, alert, clear-eyed woman, still young, and with a smile that disarmed all adversaries even when her words were sharpest. "I don't want you to be happy. I want you to be judicial and critical; not of me, but of the facts that have come up in our afternoon discussion. This paper we have just heard on light housekeeping is supposed to clear the way for young couples with very little money, who have not dared to begin, and for forlorn maidens in boarding-houses, who may come to great comfort and peace by learning how to manage a kerosene stove and a chafing dish. Indeed, things are so worded that one might fancy the chafing dish is the chief simplifier of living, and that whoever owns one holds the key to infinite leisure and a general abolition of labor.

"Far be it from me, who has tried it, to discount any possibility of comfort in light housekeeping. It often does mean a great deliverance, and the beginning of a sense of what a home may really mean. But in the 'woman's column'—one of the most insidious enemies of a woman, as it is often handled—I perpetually find directions which, if carried out, would mean even more difficulty and disagreeableness than is the inevitable portion of light housekeeping. I have just read, within a day or so, a description of what can be done in the kitchen of a little flat, to turn it into a species of boudoir during the intervals between meals. They are comprised in an embroidered cover for the sink, a portiere draped over the set-tubs, and a large screen before the stove, while the door into the dumb-waiter shaft is also to be draped with a curtain. A rug on the floor and some objects of virtu arranged on the tubs, etc., will give the final touch necessary to produce the boudoir atmosphere.

"That sounds well; so well that some misguided woman is at this moment probably spending another fraction of her precious time in bearing these objects of virtu back and forth between their natural resting-places and the temporary one. But imagine the absolute perversion of intellect that enables one to entertain such a thought, much more carry it out! Here is a place intended for special activities of such a nature that any hint of draperies and ornaments is an obstruction. Imagine the cook in the kitchen of an ocean steamer, of a buffet car, or of any place including the preparation and care of food, arranging to drape his cupboards, and screen his safe and refrigerator! Only utter obtuseness could render it possible. Each one of these things wants all the free air and sunlight that can come to it. It is not only the shutting out of these, but the saturating of all these various draperies with the odors of cooking. In short, it means condensed dirt for both, and another method for the distribution of microbes.

"That is one phase of the situation. Light housekeeping, when it is not made heavy by that type of absurdity, has a thousand advantages for single people and for beginners. But it is only a makeshift after all, and we all know it. Let me read you a summary of it that I have carried in my pocketbook ever since it first came in my way:

'Tis a subtly sweet, suggestive phrase,
But the simple soul who is lured thereby
Will make a sorrow for many days.
In secret oft will he moan and cry,
For it means, this phrase that sounds so fair,
A world of trouble and toil and care;
And a wild distracting wish to go,
Away from it soon and anywhere
I speak of the things whereof I know.

It means all little transparent ways
To hide away from the common eye
The fact that your bread and butter stays
In your desk: that you bake and boil and fry
In a single dish. It means to try
To hang your garments, the best you wear,
In a folding bed, that last despair
Of honest souls; and, bitterest blow,
It means a kitcheny-parlor air
I speak of things whereof I know.

It means to shrink from the stern amaze
Of the lordly butcher's and baker's eye,
Apologizing in meek dispraise
For your modest wants. To serve or sigh
Over the pangs of the boughten pie.
'Tis to pray a strong, heaven-reaching prayer
For the meal a man pronounces "square,"
And to be once more in life below
Free from the peace-destroying snare.
I speak of things whereof I know.

Ye who are tempted this life to share,
Pause ere you enter the tiger's lair;
Consider the truth I fain would show,
For with hand on heart I firmly swear,
I speak of things whereof I know.

"This is one phase of things," went on the speaker, after the laugh had subsided. "On the other hand, we have this series of makeshifts; on the other, the unescapable fact, known to every woman who has calmly faced the situation and stated to herself just what it involves, that a fixed number of hours is required for the performance of a fixed number of operations, and that no legerdemain of any sort can alter this state of things. Another set of verses will sum it up for you better than I can, and the woman who wrote them has other truths in the same form:

Six hours a day the woman spends on food!
Six mortal hours a day. * * * *
With fire and water toiling, heat and cold;
Struggling with laws she does not understand,
Of chemistry and physics, and the weight
Of poverty and ignorance beside;
Toiling for those she loves; the added strain
Of tense emotion on her humble skill,
The sensitiveness born of love and fear,
Making it harder to do even work,
Toiling without release, no hope ahead
Or taking up another business soon,
Of varying the task she finds too hard,—
This her career, so closely interknit
With holier demands as deep as life,
That to refuse to cook is held the same
As to refuse her wife and motherhood.
Six mortal hours a day to handle food—
Prepare it, serve it, clean it all away—
With allied labors of the stove and tub,
The pan, the dishcloth, and the scrubbing brush,
Developing forever in her brain
The power to do this work in which she lives;
While the slow finger of heredity
Writes on the forehead of each living man,
Strive as he may, "His mother was a cook."

"I object," said the oldest member, as something like a gasp went up from the assembled housekeepers. "It is depressing and outrageous. What is the use of presenting the uncomfortable side of things?"

"In order to discover if there may not be substituted something that is comfortable."

"How are you going to do it, unless you get a better order of domestic service?" asked the oldest member.

"There are 60,000,000 people in the United States, which means 12,000,000 families, and there are 2,000,000 women, or thereabouts, in domestic service. That means that 10,000,000 of the families do their own work, and that again, precisely what I have just been reading to you. Even 2,000,000 perfect servants would not answer the question for the 10,000,000 without any."

"What will?" asked the oldest member, after a pause, in which all the members looked at one another and then at the protesting member.

"Co-operation. You do not like the word, and, from some points of view, neither do I," said the protesting member, slowly. "But liking it or not makes no difference in the fact that we are being pushed toward it. It does not mean that we are to give up our homes, or to lose the individual side of life. It does mean that we are to cease having 40 laundries to a block, and these laundries our kitchens, when rational combination would give us one well-managed one for less money than we spend at present. It does mean that one central kitchen also intelligently managed will remove the cook stove from the 40, save in some very limited form, and enable us to buy at wholesale and save money for other things. That is the only fashion that I know of in which the kitchens can put on the boudoir expression, though I am by no means anxious for that. And the word at which we all bristle and flee means such real brotherhood, such lifting of burdens, such chance for doing the best thing in the best way, that it ought to stand as the symbol of the new day. But co-operation stands for nothing but an argument, and one in which both sides have made up their minds to all the things that are not so and none of the things that are."

"Co-operation," said the oldest member, "means that numbers of people consent to be supremely uncomfortable for the sake of carrying out the whim of one or two who have either never known real comfort, or are bent upon subduing everybody to their own terms. That is the way the thing generally works out."

"Yes," said the protesting member. "I have heard that said before; but that isn't co-operation; it is want of it. Suppose we try to find out what its possibilities really are."

"Never with my consent!" said the oldest member, and that is where the matter stands to-day in the Woman's club of the town that is next-door neighbor to that in which these words are written.

CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON.

ONE OF THE GOTHAM SLUM CORPS IN TAN AND SEAL.

## Charity of Gotham Girls.

Correspondence of The Post.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The arrival of Mrs. Ormiston Chant in this city caused a genuine flutter in clubdom and association life of the east. And the activity which followed brought into existence one of the prettiest fads of the year, one which bids fair to be popular the entire winter.

The new fad is known as the "Individual Charity Auxiliary," and its members are composed of the dainty butterflies of society. Their mission is to seek the deserving and unfortunate victims of our recent hard times and put them on their feet. Their fields of labor are the slums, the milestones of disaster.

The ancient habit of slumming with the aid of a hireling in uniform is dead. And the new fad opens up a hitherto unknown path of doing good.

Nearly every day you can see on the narrow sidewalks of the slums tall brunettes and plump, bright-eyed blondes, society's pets, hurrying along on the self-imposed mission of which Mrs. Ormiston Chant was the forerunner in England. Here she is a disciple with much to learn, as she herself admitted on her return from one of these tours.

New York girls do these things in their own way. One feature of the "way" is the adoption of a uniform or "slumming gown." This is a fawn-colored dress, tight fitting in the waist and limp, though full, in the skirt. The foot of the skirt is trimmed with a bread band of sealskin, which falls just to the sidewalk, as the skirt is quite long for walking length. It is very convenient, though, as it has no loose trimming to catch or furbelows to gather the dust and microbes of the slums, where it is to go.

The waist is slashed in V shape, strips of seal forming the V's. This kind of waist, apparently for show only, has a warmth of its own, as those who have dressed themselves in it know.

A smart walking jacket of Eton shape, of sealskin, is slipped on these cold days. The jacket is very dashing and of extremely light weight. As it protects the lungs it can be worn all through our changeable winter. The sealskin Eton is the very latest thing in stylish jackets. It has the large drooping effect from the shoulders and the tight wrists of the winter coat, with the cutaway sides of the Eton. Underneath the jacket is worn a tan waist with Japanese balloon sleeves.

The young woman who invented the "slumming dress" is the leader of the "slum movement." She is a young millionairess, whose late father was a prominent journalist of New York. She is a member of Dr. John Hall's church, and is a first cousin of the future Duchess of Marlborough.

The Individual Charity auxiliary meets every Monday morning and devotes the rest of the day to its slumming work. Its peculiarity is that each member pledges herself to invent a new charity before the winter is over. Last Monday, when Mrs. Ormiston Chant met with the charity auxiliary, there were only three members out of the 46 that had not fulfilled the terms of "inventing a charity."

The Misses Brice are members of the auxiliary, and belong to the section that provides groceries and all food supplies at 1 cent above cost. The 1 cent is supposed to represent the profit which keeps this charity from pauperizing those who are benefited by it. The Brice girls "slum" in very neat white felt hats that turn back with a sweep and have a band of sealskin around them.

The work of the auxiliary is not made public, but here is a leaf from the report of a member who is said to be the wealthiest orphan heiress in the world. Her home is in the west, and the petted life she led makes one express surprise that she could master details as practical as these. As she is in mourning, her slumming gown is a black, rough goods—the fashionable material of the winter—shot with specks of gray. The fur jacket is Persian lamb, also the V's upon the waist, and the band upon the skirt, as Persian lamb is by far the most desirable fur trimming for mourning.

Here is the leaf as read by her in a quick, practical business-like tone quite different from the pretty drawl of the ballroom:

"Monday—Visited the twelfth section of our field, which embraces Pearl street. The street was very narrow in some parts and seemingly blocked, as we looked at it from a distance, with push-carts and wagons, so we sent home for our bicycles and made the tour of the street biking. (Laughter and applause from Mrs. Ormiston Chant.) We attracted considerable attention, but that helped our cause instead of hurting it.

"On the fourth floor of a tenement we found a mother and four children in desolate circumstances. There was only one room, without stove or bed, and the children could not go out for lack of clothing.

"The father was in the Tombs awaiting trial for the stealing of a watch in a crowded horse car. At the time of his arrest he was steadily employed. The woman's story is that someone else stole the watch, and that her husband is innocent. This is not an uncommon thing, when all the police of New York are busy watching the saloons.

"I am investigating the case, and find that the man has always borne a good character. So I move we have our association counsel take the case up and endeavor to liberate the man."

Forty pairs of gloved hands clapped approval, and a heavy chord of applause it was. These slum rescuers are working not for looks but for usefulness. When they go slumming muffs are in their way, and they wear heavy dogskin gloves of tan, stitched down the back with a shaggy stitching that resembles the silk imitation of Persian lamb. It is a silken chenille, glossy and ornamental.

After this point had been settled, the reader went on to say that she recommended that the woman be handed over to the "Suitable Employment Committee."

Upon this, up jumped a woman who is hired by the auxiliary to look up employment. She is herself well known as a philanthropist, though not a woman of vast wealth.

"I can put the woman at work at once as a sweeper in a building," said she. And so the case ended. This is enough to show how the slum committee works.

Mrs. Chant told interesting stories of similar work of English girls, and recommended the adoption of a neat, light and warm slumming rig for winter, so that this worthy charity need not be stopped.

All the famous clergymen of New York city are urging it along, and one of them, a fashionable minister, who goes to Newport in the summer and entertains a great deal in the winter, was worldly enough to remark that he knew not which to admire most—the good work that is being done or the very bright, business-like, rich, beautiful, self-sacrificing, independent and delightful young women who are doing it.

HELEN WARD.

## Furs, Feathers and Frippery.

Correspondence of The Post.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Just a month ago, a lady in a distant town wrote me the following letter. In my fitting from place to place, it remained unnoticed until now; but the point it raises is as good as ever:

"Ellen Osborn—Dear Madam—How can a woman of your refinement, your brilliancy of mind, advocate the slaughter of God's sweetest, most useful creatures—the birds? Is it not a horrible sight to behold the corpse of a bird decorating a Christian woman's hat? And as for the wings and the egret plumes, the enclosed leaflets will give you their cruel history.

"I hope you will read the leaflets carefully, and may the dear, blithesome birds gain a friend in you.

"Yours truly,

"A Member of the Audubon Society."

It does not need "leaflets" or arguments to make me a friend of the birds; but facts are stubborn things.

It is the business of a writer upon the fashions, as upon any other topic, to state facts as they are, and leave comment, leave the consideration of "oughts" and "shoulds" and "musts," to the editorial page. This is one of the first rules of good journalism, and it is a rule founded in reason and common sense.

The hunters of birds and the seekers of feathers have, in many places, almost depopulated the woods, and where once the groves sang at deep o' day there is silence now, or only the higgling of the sparrows. And it is not alone the birds that suffer. Fashion and extravagance have practically exterminated the furs, seals. Fashion reaches forth its thousand-league fingers which we call trade, and tears an unborn Persian lamb from its mother, sacrificing the two lives because a particular effect of crinkly fur can in no other way be procured. Fashion burrows in the earth like a mole and drags forth the little furry beasts; fashion chases them into their hiding places and harries them from their homes; but—

But it is the business of the chronicler to chronicle.

Among other things, to set forth, as an encouraging thing to Audubonians and others, its rapidly increasing use and ostrich tips of ostrich plumes, whose procurement does not involve the loss of life to any bird. The autumn's and the winter's hats will, as now appears, bear far fewer egrets, with their pathetic story of baffled love; and fewer wings and "corpses" of stilled singers. Probably the ostriches dislike to have their feathers pulled out, but they are a long way off; and the sight of a big, black picture hat, with the black and the glossy plumes nodding and foaming and breaking over the crown of it, is one to reconcile even an ostrich to some discomfort.

Let us suppose our plumed picture hat to be of dark green, the plumes black. A dark green velvet cape is finished in shades to match. Let the trimming be of black fox's fur—as fox eat birds, no Audobonian can object to this—so arranged in front as to form a muff. The collar of the cape is shaped almost like a monk's hood, but no monk ever had his mantle lined with brocaded satin, pink or pale green, or decked along the collar with ornaments of paste and jet. This cape is very natty in its effect.

Yes, we are coming to muff weather, and rapidly. But there are yet days when an autumn gown is in order. Very beautiful is one which is being prepared for the Vanderbilt trousseau, and which I admired the other day in the modiste's sanctum. It is a black and brown checked tweed, the bodice crossed to display a white cloth vest, and the Medici collar is of caracul. The gowns of the Vanderbilt trousseau are causing a tremendous amount of talk among the dressmaking fraternity; it is not every day we have a ducal wedding. Miss Vanderbilt's is an ideal figure for the display of beautiful gowns, and won't the crush at St. Thomas's be something terrible!

There is a theater blouse in the outfit of a November bride, as beautiful as Miss Vanderbilt, but not as many millioned, which employs the season's device, upon the sleeves of lace, frills raying upward and outward like the leaves of a fan. The bodice is black satin with lace patterns, and diamond buttons fasten it at the waist. The sleeves are huge. There is no faintest dawning yet of the day when they shall shrink in size. The fan sleeves are especially appropriate for theater bodices; they are essentially show effects, and do not take kindly to wraps, except the lightest.

For autumn use, especially, very chic are the tiny fur or velvet and fur capes they are wearing this season. They are little more than deep collars, have no value whatever as a protection against cold, but do smarten up a gown in the most amazing way.

I have always liked green, and rejoice to see it gaining favor, and more liberal in its intimacies. You see it in dark tints in wool cloth and in velvets in combination with black fur. You see the lighter tints in combination with violet or dark green. Pale green in combination with very dark green and brightened up with white or faintly yellowish lace, is a color scheme which is always beautiful, especially for tall and flashing eyed brunettes.

Of course there are always plaids, the coarser, rougher, hairier the better, so that they be not too heavy in weight. The width of skirts precludes the use of heavy cloth. A plaid skirt is very pretty with plaid sleeves attached to a bodice of black satin in wide lapels, opening quite to the waist over a white cloth vest, the collar black, of course, stock shape, with the protruding end under the left ear.

Not for nothing is it that fashion begins with an "f," like "frivolity," "furbelow," "folly," and many other word of uncomplimentary effect. The fur garments of the season fearfully and wonderfully illustrate the "f"ness of fashion with their velvet, their lace, their chiffon, their beads, spangles, passementerie and even artificial flowers, all combined in one gown or wrap. Under this treatment fur loses all its ancient characteristics of solidity and simplicity, and becomes a toy and a plaything. This frivolous treatment of an ancient and honorable material is encouraged by its great and growing expensiveness.

There are blouses and waists and basques. The blouses are not as simple as their name, but run to embroidery and lace, sheer pale-green silk with threads of black, and other riotous things that are fluffy and festive in appearance. The waists are round, and often covered by jackets fitting as closely and reaching only to the waist line, opening in front to disclose fancy vest fronts of white cloth or light tints of satin. The basques go down usually in long points both front and back, though once in a while an effect oddly like that of a man's dress coat is produced by basque points falling in the rear only, the basque being cut off across the sides and front at the waist line.

The extremely wide belt and the demure and nun-like crossed kerchief are two fancies of the early autumn which have hardly kept their promise of popularity. Perhaps they were not sufficiently sensational.

ELLEN OSBORN.

COLD DAY AND WARM DAY.

A THEATER BLOUSE.

## IN A TIGHT PLACE.

Mabel—Jack told me he had an awful hard time getting you to say you loved him.
Dorothy—Yes. He fairly squeezed it out of me.

An Odd Jacket For Fall.

## WHAT'S IN A NAME?

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

He may be white whose name is Black,
He may be black whose name is White,
And very far from virtue's track
May be the man whose name is Right
A yellow man may be a Green,
A worthy man may be a Clay.
How very often have we seen
A Knight get married to a Day.

A tender heart may be a Stone,
A sympathetic soul be Snow,
And not infrequently we've known
An honest man who was a Crow.
'Tis funny, but it's often true,
The dryest man may be a Brook;
And in my time I really knew
A captain who was still a Cook.

The Gunn may be a harmless thing,
Although too oft severely bored;
A blockhead may be still a Sharp,
A dull man may be still a Sword.
Don't think a man can always write
Because you know he is a Penn.
You'll find a clown who still is Bright,
An Angel who is full of sin.

The Fox may really love a dog,
The Good may still be very bad,
The clergyman may be a Hogg
And the philosopher a Ladd;
The Sage may be a simple fool,
The Carr may be without a wheel,
The Carpenter without a rule,
The Harper cannot always play,
The Singer cannot always sing,
The Barker cannot always bay,
And e'en a Bell may never ring.

You'll find that Slack is often tight,
That Drake was never in the swim,
The Starr that never shone at night,
The jolly man who's always Grimm.

The Water may desire a drink,
And Beer may love a little wine;
Steel may consolidate with Zinc,
And England may with Ireland dine.
The Bear may with the Hunter feast,
The butcher may be still a Lamb,
The Bull may never be a beast,
The Miller be not worth a dam.

P. E. MALONE.

# The Post.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

Entered at the Postoffice at Pittsburg, Pa., as second-class matter.

The Post Printing & Publishing Company

POST BUILDING, FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURG, PA.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST.

| | |
|---|---|
| One year | $1 00 |
| Six months | 50 |
| Three months | 30 |

One copy free for a club of ten.

THE DAILY POST.

| | Without Sunday. | With Sunday. |
|---|---|---|
| One year | $5 00 | $6 00 |
| Six months | 1 50 | 2 50 |
| Three months | 75 | 1 25 |

THE SUNDAY POST.

| | |
|---|---|
| One year | $2 00 |
| Six months | 1 00 |
| Three months | 50 |

Specimen copies will be sent to any address free of charge.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1895.


At the recent meeting of Republican magnates in New York to consider the policy of the party as to a national convention, whether it should be early or late, Mr. David Martin, who is the member of the committee from Pennsylvania, was not honored with an invitation. Mr. Quay, who is not a member of the committee, was a leader of prominence among the leaders. This was a little hard on David, but he makes his appearance in print in advocacy of a long presidential campaign, which Messrs. Quay and Platt had already fixed up. Mr. Martin thinks the Democrats are the gainers by a short campaign. Scarcely, especially when there is an issue on which the people require education.

Except possibly in the state of Ohio, which always has a great deal of politics to the square inch, there is very little interest or excitement in any of the states voting on the 5th of November. In Maryland and Kentucky, of the southern states, there is some little interest in the voting on governor, and the choice of legislators, who will vote for United States senators. But in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and the New England states there is very little doing, or very little said on politics. In New York city there is a notable falling off in the registry, in some wards it having been reduced 50 per cent. The same is true of Chicago, while in Philadelphia, and generally throughout Pennsylvania, there is unprecedented apathy. The small registration in New York city is generally held to be favorable to Tammany.

Genius is a hard quality to define.

No one can say just what it is, yet it is generally recognized when it makes its appearance. Thus the gentleman, presumably a Spaniard, who first conceived the idea of starting a paper in Mexico for the purpose of advocating the exclusion of Americans from political control in this hemisphere, is a genius. As a humorist he is beyond anything else which has yet made its appearance, at least south of the Rio Grande, and his paper must be comical in the extreme. But, like all humorists, he does not go very deep into the thing he makes a subject for a joke. He neglects to inform himself that all the natives of the two continents on this hemisphere are Americans, and his advocacy of keeping millions of people from the political control of themselves has that touch of foolishness which his countrymen have always shown when dealing with affairs on this side of the globe.

### MR. OHL'S BAD BREAK.

Senator L. C. Ohl, of Youngstown, O., appears to have never heard the wise warning about a buzz-saw, or at least if he did it failed to make any particular impression on him, for he has monkeyed with the saw. Somebody had told him that ex-Governor Campbell had said something critical at Gallipolis about a certain Republican senator. Mr. Ohl thought the shoe fit him, and he did the usual act. Now, as a matter of fact, Mr. Campbell was not gunning for Mr. Ohl when he stirred up the animals at Gallipolis, but Mr. Ohl thought he was, and in his incautiousness he called Campbell a liar, thus unfortunately drawing attention to himself. The ex-governor, however, had some documents in his pockets bearing upon the Columbus career of Mr. Ohl, so he looked over them, and they inspired him at Cleveland on Thursday night to ask Mr. Ohl some very plain questions, such as what did he do with a certain sum of money given at such a time; and if he did not deposit so many thousand dollars at such a time; and if he did not take so many thousand dollars home with him from Columbus? If Mr. Campbell does not know what he is talking about Mr. Ohl has an elegant chance to tell him so.

However, those who know the ex-governor are pretty well convinced he thoroughly understands his ground. It will be remembered that a short time ago he declared the figures from the office of the Ohio auditor of state had been juggled to suit Republican purposes. A loud cry went up that Mr. Campbell was doing some malicious lying, but it didn't last long, for the next thing the Ohio people knew the auditor himself confessed he had made a mistake, and Governor McKinley on the stump admitted he had been deceived.

### THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

Hilary Bell in an article in the "Home Journal" of the 23d inst. gives an inside view of the present Cuban insurrection, and of the Cuban leaders and forces, much of which is new. His biography of Jose Marti, himself a Spaniard, is not greatly to that vociferous leader's credit. "Marti founded a newspaper called the 'Patria,' and declared war upon his own country. His extreme ideas about the immediate independence of the island did not receive any encouragement from the Cubans in favor of United States annexation." He called mass meetings, formed clubs, and for five years kept the agitation going in all parts of the country, during which time arms and ammunition were smuggled into Cuba. This is the real origin of the rebellion of to-day.

To emphasize the fact that the efforts of the revolutionists are but scantily appreciated by their countrymen, Mr. Bell gives a short history of the leaders. Maximo Gomez, the general in command, is a native of Santo Domingo, who, in 1865, fought with the armies of Spain against his own country. He was engaged in the Cuban revolution of 1878. When that was quelled he signed an agreement with General Campos never to fight against Spain. The two next in command are the brothers, Antonio and Jose Maceo, mulattoes. One or two other natives of Santo Domingo, a Polish Jew, and a few of the leading bandits whom the war deprived of a lucrative calling, are the leaders.

The population of Cuba is about 1,500,000. Of this number 900,000 are Cubans and 500,000 are blacks. It is estimated that but 5,000 Cubans have joined the insurrection, and 15,000 blacks, the balance of the insurgent army being composed of soldiers of fortune. It is pointed out that freedom for Cuba by this army would leave the island in a worse condition than at present. The Spanish minister at Washington declares that it is Spain's intention to protect at all hazards the life, liberty and possessions of its colonists. These facts appear to be well known by our government at Washington, which continues to be unmoved by the entreaties of some of our own people, and refuses to grant belligerent rights to the insurgents.

### THE TROUBLE IN THE EAST.

Affairs in the far east are again taking on the ruddy tinge of war, and while actual hostilities between Japan and Russia over Corea have not yet broken out, many authorities think the clash is inevitable. In Japan no doubt the populace, still celebrating the victory over China, would be perfectly willing to have a war with Russia. But a struggle with the subjects of the czar would not be like one with those of the Son of Heaven.

True, when Japan first clinched with China nearly everyone expected to see the plucky islanders literally wiped off the earth; and they were not. They defeated a nation with a population many times their own, and they freed Corea from the enervating influences of China. With Russia things may be different. China, despite its enormous population, lacked an army and a navy worthy of the names, and its generals were fools. Russia has a military force which ranks high among the armies of the world, and its navy is in superb condition. The political situation in Europe has forced the czar to keep his soldiers and sailors in the best possible fettle, and the trouble with Turkey is not so distant that his generals have forgotten how to lead men to victory. Japan is suffering from the effects of the Chinese affair, and is better fitted to rest for some years than to enter into another and greater struggle.

The indications, then, are that Russia will get that coveted open port on the Asiatic coast, either by fighting for it or by making Japan see, by diplomatic threats, that it is to the latter country's interest to divide Corea on lines proposed at St. Petersburg. And if the mikado consents to divide the country, the independence of which he practically guaranteed, he will have to deal with England, Germany and France. They have interests in the east which would not suffer by the independence of Corea, but which would be utterly ruined by Russian possession of that part of the Corean shore which affords a safe harbor at all seasons.

The comments of the London papers show that England regards with an intensely jealous eye the reported acquirements of Russia in China, particularly the railroad concession across the Liao Tung peninsula, and the harbor privileges at Port Arthur. These, with a great naval station at Corea, would practically hand over the Chinese empire to Russian control. The ultimate effect of this control spreading over into India, where British interests are so great, can only be conjectured, but the possibilities look magnificent from a Russian standpoint. Will England put up with this?

Newspaper readers will recall that the terms of the treaty between China and Japan which closed the recent war provided that the latter should retain possession of Port Arthur, which is a point of the highest naval and military importance. The European governments would not agree to this, and took such a determined stand that Japan agreed not to press her treaty right. England at least will now wish she had not been so swift in joining the combine that forced Japan to relinquish this great station. Japanese ownership would not be nearly so great a menace to English interests and ambitions as Muscovite domination.

Russian diplomacy is as far-sighted as it is vigorous.

### A DESERVED REBUKE.

It is the practice of Republican politicians and newspapers to belittle the signs of prosperous and improving business and industrial conditions. This is not quite so bad as their long, loud and prolonged howl of calamity when the panic was prevailing, thus adding to its evils, and intensifying the business distress and the suffering of the unemployed. But it is bad enough. Mr. Chauncey I. Filley, a St. Louis Republican of some prominence, a few days ago held forth in the New York "Mail and Express" in the line of deriding anything like prosperity. For one thing, he said, "There is a temporary activity in some lines of manufacture, but that is wholly misleading and is already waning." Further he declared the revival of activity to be slight, only just such as "was necessary to renew stocks," "merely from hand to mouth," and said it will last no longer than there is money to pay for the new output. After that, he said, depression and disaster will again fall upon the country's business.

This is peanut politics of the sorriest variety, and we are glad to see that it draws from the Philadelphia "Ledger" a stinging rebuke, although the "Ledger" sympathizes with and generally acts with the Republican party. Referring to Mr. Filley's revived calamity howling, the "Ledger" says with great force and truth:

> This reckless and unscrupulous politician represents a vicious, mischievous class of his order, who do an infinite amount of harm to business interests by their efforts to impair or destroy public confidence in the stability of mercantile and financial conditions. He is of a class that have come to be known as "calamity howlers"—a class that puts party before country and the most insignificant political concerns before the great ones of the people. As every well-informed person knows, it is an irrefutable fact that our manufacturing establishments in nearly all the industries are unusually active; that they have orders far in excess of their ability to fill them in the near future; that capital invested in manufacturing is reaping generous returns, and that our manufacturers are so prosperous and feel their trade to be upon such stable and enduring foundations as to induce them of their own free and liberal will, from one end of the country to the other, to increase, as has never been done before, the wages of their employes. In fact, the time was never known when industrial employers, of their own volition, without coercion of any sort, without suggestion even, so largely and so generally increased wages. Mr. Filley's statement, as above set forth, is absolutely untrue, and is proved to be so by the activity of the manufactures which he says are already languishing and living from hand to mouth. His statement is made, not because he believes it to be true, but because he wishes it were true. His petty politics sees in it a trap and guile for voters, and beyond that narrow purpose his restricted intelligence and seared conscience cannot go. As for public spirit, he has none; he is the mere creature of machine politics.

### THE CASE IN BRIEF.

Venezuela is in better condition than most of the South American states. In fact it stands at the head of them. Its total debt is only $13,000,000, while it has a yearly income of $10,000,000. It is fast reducing its debt. Since 1870 it has promptly met every financial obligation, and its credit is good. At the same time it has been expending money liberally in public improvements. Ten years ago the country had no railroads, but now it has 600 miles, and other lines are being constructed. The territory in dispute with Great Britain is of about 80,000 square miles, according to the Venezuelan minister at Washington, and consists principally of mountain and wilderness, valuable, when improved, for coffee plantations. There are believed to be gold mines. The disputed territory is almost entirely without inhabitants, except some miners and woodcutters, a few thousand Indians and negroes who lead a nomadic life. The gold deposits are within the line claimed by Great Britain, known as the Schomburg line.

This brings us to the boundary dispute. It is an ancient question, the diplomatic maneuvers relating to it dating back to 1814. In that year England became the successor in title to Holland, acquiring the three Dutch settlements of Demerara, Berbice and Essequibo. This is now known as British Guiana. Venezuela, as the successor in title to Spain, then possessed the lands on the northeast coast of South America, adjoining the possessions of Holland. Therefore England's possessions to-day should be simply the territory formerly held by Holland—neither more nor less. Venezuela's rights would be bounded by the lines of Spain's former possessions, and this is what she claims, and has consistenly claimed for years. This line is the Essequibo river. Years ago England began the controversy by advancing her boundary, and in 1840 sent out Sir Robert Schomburg to make a survey and report upon the disputed territory. He drew the line of division now known as the Schomburg line. Between that line and the Essequibo river lies the disputed territory, larger than the state of Pennsylvania. But unfortunately for England's contention the Schomburg line has been discredited by British authorities, one of the prime ministers of England having ordered that it be not recognized.

Great Britain insists that she will not arbitrate the boundary dispute with Venezuela until that country recognizes the Schomburg line, which Venezuela refuses to do. It is eminently a case for arbitration. Recently the president of the United States was chosen arbitrator in a boundary dispute between Brazil and Argentine, and the proofs presented by both sides went back to the early discoverers and explorers of South America, 450 years ago. Arbitration in this Venezuela case would not have to go so far back, but would involve historical records of Holland, Spain, England and Venezuela. Of course England could easily maintain her claim against Venezuela, and the attitude of the United States is all that prevents her usual course of aggression and absorption. She can be tracked around the globe by her land stealing from weaker powers. Venezuela is willing to arbitrate the whole dispute, and not merely the section of the controversy picked out by Great Britain. In this she has the moral support of the United States. It may reach a point where something more than moral support will be necessary. If the land belongs to Great Britain the assertion and enforcement of her claim will not violate the Monroe doctrine. If it belongs to Venezuela, and Great Britain seizes and holds the disputed land by force, it will be an act unfriendly to the United States and in defiance of the Monroe doctrine.

### THE DISEASE AND THE REMEDY.

In combatting Secretary Carlisle's argument in his Boston speech that our currency system cannot be secure or the drain of gold prevented so long as the demand notes, amounting to $500,000,000, are outstanding, subject to gold redemption, and when redeemed immediately reissued, the Pittsburg "Dispatch" suggests that the necessary measure of relief is to be found in increased revenues. While it is undoubtedly true that sound financiering requires that the revenues should equal the expenditures, the fact of excess of revenues or of exports over imports has not prevented gold exports in the past, showing that other causes operate.

If we take the five years from 1890 to 1894, comprising the life of the McKinley law, and one year under the tariff of 1883, we find that the excess of government revenues over expenditures was $54,000,000, and that in the same time our excess of exports over imports was $610,000,000. Yet in these five years we exported $165,000,000 of gold more than we imported. This is a fair test. It covered the period of the McKinley law and the Sherman silver purchase law, both of which combined to shake public confidence in our securities held abroad and sent them home for redemption. The "endless chain" of the demand notes furnished the machinery by which the gold was drawn from the treasury to pay for these returned bonds, stocks and other evidences of indebtedness. Had it not existed the drain of gold would have been from private holdings, and the government would not have been forced to the verge of bankruptcy and a resort to loans to redeem the demand notes.

In the previous five years, ending with 1890, which were flush times as regards the revenues, the taxes collected were about $459,000,000 in excess of expenditures, with a balance of trade in our favor of $270,000,000, yet there was a gold export of $7,000,000 in excess of imports.

Going still further back we find that in 1871 we exported $55,491,000 gold, in 1872 the export was $40,391,000, in 1873 $35,661,000, in 1874 $28,766,000, in 1875 $59,209,000, in 1876 $27,542,000, and in 1877 $21,274,000. Yet in every one of these years the government receipts were largely in excess of expenditures, ranging in amount from two to nearly one hundred millions, and averaging about fifty millions a year for the seven years. The balance of trade against us during this period was $140,000,000, but our exportations of gold amounted to $268,000,000 over imports of that metal.

These figures clearly demonstrate that other causes than a deficiency in revenues or an excess of imports over exports are accountable for the gold drainage. Secretary Carlisle maintains that, in recent years at least, one of the most important causes is "the endless chain," consequent on the government engaging in the banking business without the usual resources or protection incident to legitimate banking, whereby it keeps outstanding $500,000,000 demand notes redeemable in gold when presented, and required by law to be immediately reissued. Therefore he advises the gradual retirement of these demand notes—that the government shall get out of the banking business, and confine itself to its legitimate financial field of collecting and disbursing the revenues. Is he not right?

### HOW THE WILSON TARIFF HURTS.

According to the report just made by a special agent of the treasury department who is charged with that particular duty, the total production of tin plate during the past year was 193,000,000 pounds, against 139,000,000 pounds for the previous year. During the year 26 new companies began manufacturing tin plate, and 17 are now making or preparing to make black plate. With the new mills now being constructed the country will have a capacity of 570,000,000 pounds a year, or within 10,000,000 pounds of its total annual consumption. These figures, to a candid mind, seem to disprove the campaign assertion that the Wilson tariff would end the tin plate industry in the United States. They certainly maintain the idea that under the McKinley tariff needless taxation was imposed on the people in the name of protection.

The industry having been a success in the United States, under both tariffs, and the natural forces of competition reducing prices, the manufacturers are demanding higher duties in order to make more money out of the people. They will hardly get them. The additional duty is demanded to make a trust or combine all-powerful by shutting out foreign competition on one of the great necessaries of the household and enabling the domestic combine to advance prices. There was a great rush to get into tin plate manufacture on the notion there was a Carnegie bonanza in it.

### Answers to Correspondents.

J. M., City—The daily papers of Johnstown are the "Democrat" and "Tribune."

S. H., Fillmore, O.—We never predict the result of an election, but we hope for Democratic victory.

A Customer—A complimentaray ticket is sometimes marked "Not Transferable"; then, if presented by anyone but the person to whom it was given it may be taken up and admittance refused. But if not so marked it can be used by anybody.

T. A. E., Summerville, Pa.—There is no consul to England. The representative of the United States to Great Britain is Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador, and a letter addressed to him at London will reach him. But it is not his duty to investigate stories of estates in chancery for supposed American heirs. And it may be said right here that there are no such estates, and if anyone tells you differently, he is trying to gull you for some easily-supposed purpose. Your other question will be answered in a day or two.

J. E. F., Southside, City—Your questions relate entirely to the government of an unincorporated society which is not subject to any laws concerning its internal affairs except those it may make itself, though the good sense of its members might be expected to prevent or to distribute matters not specifically covered in the constitution and by-laws. In regard to the entertainment and the subsequent party, you say a committee of five, including the society's president, was appointed to arrange for the holding of the former, with full power to act. If no further powers were conferred upon this committee by the society, it gave the evening party at its own risk, and the society is quite within its rights in refusing to bear the expense. But inasmuch as the party was given in honor of those who worked hard for the success of the entertainment, it would seem that the society might have agreed to bear the expense, even though the committee exceeded its powers in incurring it. Regarding the fining of the president for refusing to sign the amended report, ordered made by the society, it must be said it is a matter to be dealt with in accordance with the association's constitution and by-laws, though the right of a member or any number of members of a committee to object to a report is almost universally recognized in parliamentary usage. To fine a member of a committee for such refusal to sign seems arbitrary and useless, for he, unless held by any strong bonds, could resign from the society. The other questions about the suspension of the president and his impeachment must be answered from the constitution and by-laws of the society, which should be written to cover such cases, and an authority on parliamentary law, such as Cushing. But it seems to us that the "impeachment" proceedings mentioned in your letter, are decidedly irregular, yet the deposed president can do nothing in protest except resign.

### Forest Fires Still Raging.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Oct. 27.—Forest fires continue to rage unabated on the mountains around this place, as well as in other parts of the county. Thousands of dollars' worth of valuable timeber and several sawmills with large quantities of lumber have already been destroyed.

### King Menelek's Death Unconfirmed.

ROME, Oct. 27.—Advices received here from Adowo, Abyssinia, say that the death of King Menelek, is unconfirmed, and it is even stated that he is advancing toward Baroumedia.

### PERSONALS.

—Abraham Raines, of Fulton county, Ind., has just applied for his eighth divorce. The first one he received in 1881.

—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and Prince Christian have all been called to the bar, though they have never been known to accept a brief.

—Rudyard Kipling's favorite winter recreation at his Vermont home is shoveling snow. He says it is more healthful exercise than skating, of which he is also very fond.

—Edward Atkinson, who is visiting in Atlanta, Ga., told the directors of the exposition that the peanut, indigenous to the south, would some time in the future become as great a staple as cottonseed.

—Rev. Robert C. Foute, rector of Grace church, San Francisco, one of the most fashionable Episcopal churches in that city, served as a midshipman aboard the Merrimac during her fight with the Monitor.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

## Excerpts From Our Exchanges.

William Compton, of Elk Lick township, is the owner of a curiosity in the shape of a stone that from all appearance was used for the purpose of grinding grain by the pioneers of America, if not, indeed, by the people of a prehistoric age. It was found a number of years ago near the summit of Negro mountain. It is 8 feet 1 inch in circumference at the top and 10 feet 4 inches at the base, and is 32 inches thick. A round hole 11 inches in diameter slopes down from the top to a depth of 12 inches, where it communicates with an opening 11 inches square. The stone is of gray sand, and bears every evidence of having been dressed by a skilled mechanic.—Somerset Herald.

A prominent farmer in the lower end of the county informs us that the wheat already planted is in very bad shape, especially that sown early. Some of the farmers in his neighborhood sowed their wheat five or six weeks ago. The ground has been so dry that the seed has not separated and an examination has revealed the fact that it has become mildewed and worthless. Some of the farmers are resowing their fields.—Parkersburg Sentinel.

The fishing in the Potomac river never was as good as now. Cumberland and Baltimore anglers are having great success catching black bass. One fisherman is said to have caught 53, all of extra large size, in one day. Owing to the lowness of the water schools of eels can be seen at Cumberland going down the river in search of deeper water. One man set an eel trap, and caught enough in one night to bring him $25.

Dr. Mont Linville, of New Castle, is constructing a canal 6 feet deep, 10 feet wide and a mile long through his farm in Union township, Lawrence county, for the purpose of drainage, and it is the most extensive affair of its kind in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio. It was planned by civil engineers, and when completed will reclaim 100 acres of now worthless swamp land.—Sharon Record.

The nugget of lead ore found near Muncy by James Mitchelltree, of Williamsport, last week is worth $5 per ounce. The Williamsport "Sun" says that there was also found a cropping of silver ore in the same neighborhood. Out of a teaspoonful and a half of this crushed silver ore two particles of the pure metal were obtained about the size of No. 5 shot, besides enough to plate a small piece of steel.

This week Dr. Allison disposed in a rather unique and expeditious manner of several thousand bushels of apples on his farm below town. The doctor acted as auctioneer himself. There are probably 1,000 trees in his orchard, and they brought from $1 to $2 each. Upon the receipt of cash he wrote the name of the buyer on a shipping tag and attached it to the tree.—Apollo News-Record.

Curt Hileman, of Madera, was out hunting near Cush creek last week and succeeded in killing 26 large squirrels, 16 pheasants and 66 groundhogs. On one occasion he was accompanied by his wife, and as she was pounding the life out of a squirrel which had fallen under her husband's aim, he shot two pheasants off one bush at one shot.

"Doc" McClelland, of North Strabane, finished husking the corn off of 20 acres on Tuesday. He will have at least 2,000 bushels of ears. In addition, there are in on his farm 20 acres on the shares, which will yield 2,000 bushels or more, making at least 4,000 bushels raised on the farm.—Canonsburg Notes.

There is a new corn-husking machine in operation in Lawrence county which is quite a curiosity. It husks the corn and shocks the fodder ready for feeding the cattle. It is similar in operation to a threshing machine, and does its work admirably.—Beaver Falls Radical.

G. G. Frysinger, of Altoona, has a 26 shilling bill of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania issued in 1777. It is printed in red and black ink on serviceable brown paper, water marked in two lines, the upper containing the word "Pennsyl" and the lower "vania."—Somerset Herald.

Eight tramps, with only nine legs among them, were gathered in the station house at Bristol, Pa., one night last week. Seven of them had only one leg and a crutch each. The eighth had the full complement of legs, but was minus one arm and an ear.

D. L. Stine, of Jeddo, was awarded a prize at Toledo for the biggest pumpkin. It weighed 87 pounds and measured 64½x66 inches in circumference. Jesse Brice had another which weighed 70 pounds and was 57½x59 inches.—Steubenville Gazette.

The car of potatoes sent here by the kind-hearted people of Williamsport for distribution among the families of the miners consisted of about 640 bushels. These were distributed among about 350 families of from two to nine each.—Dubois Courier.

Not a thousand miles from the court house is posted a sale bill which says the subscriber has to sell, among other things, one heffer, one bool, one dubbel and one singal harnis, one aker of corn, and other personal property.—Meadville Star.

James Logan, of Greene township, Mercer county, does nearly all his farm work by hand. This season he cut all his hay with an old-fashioned scythe. The 10 or 12 tons of hay harvested he carried in on his back, not even using a fork.

More than 10,000 bushels of potatoes were raised in a radius of two miles of this place. Buyers are paying 20 cents. .....The hickory nut crop is better than was expected, and they bring only 75 cents per bushel.—Meadville Star.

I think South Shenango can claim the championship potato raisers of this county in yield of bushels per acre. Robert Marshall raised 1,100 bushels on two acres.—Westford correspondence Meadville Star.

Ex-Sheriff Hunter raised 470 bushels of potatoes on one acre of his farm in West Salem township, and Alex McKinley, formerly a resident of Sharon, had 319 bushels of corn from two acres.—Sharon Herald.

A word to hunters. Don't let a red squirrel escape. They are the worst enemies the quail and pheasants have, as they eat the eggs. They will devour a whole nest full at a single meal.—Morrellville Times.

Orangeville, O., has 25,000 bushels of potatoes within a radius of five miles of that town, but there is no sale for them except at a very low price, and then only in small quantities.—Sharon Telegraph.

T. A. Baker, of Independence, recently made a pair of boots for a West Virginia customer that measured 15 inches in length and 6 inches in width, with a two-foot leg. —Washington Democrat.

A farmer drove into Erie one day last week with a load of potatoes, and not finding a market, he dumped them into the river. He was arrested and fined $15 and costs.—Conneaut Herald.

Freeport papers say thousands of bushels of apples are rotting in the orchards along the Allegheny river because it does not pay to pick and haul them to shipping points.

Harry McDowell and Al Jones husked 114 bushels of corn in the shock and tied up the fodder one day last week.—Ligonier Echo.

Because of the scarcity of nuts and acorns, coons are raiding corn fields worse than ever before.—McDonald Outlook.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## SHE IS FOR REVOLT.

### Mrs. Parnell Says a Peaceful Irish Policy Is Impossible.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Mrs. Delia Stewart Parnell arrived in New York yesterday from Bordentown with Mrs. William Knoud, who has been in attendance on her since the assault which nearly ended her life six months ago. She is still very feeble. She has not recovered from the effects of the assault. She is unable to walk alone, and cannot use her right hand or arm. Nevertheless, she is planning a trip to Ireland about the end of next month, to visit her surviving children.

Mrs. Parnell has lost none of her enthusiasm for the cause of Ireland, but she has little hope that much will be accomplished for its freedom.

"The Tories will do nothing," she said, "and the Liberals will grant only a species of home rule which will not amount to much. My son Charles could have satisfied the Irish and kept them at peace with England, but that can never be done now. There is no hope in parliamentary action.

"Revolution alone can free Ireland, and the only chance for revoultion is in case England becomes involved in a war. I look with hope toward Russia. I know that Ireland is filled with Russian spies, and in the event of a war with England Russia's first move will be to seize Ireland.

"In that she will have the support of the Irish people, and I can tell you that some of the Irish leaders have actually been in Russia in conference with the military authorities there."

Mrs. Parnell does not believe that the "new movement," as the new physical force party in America calls itself, will amount to anything. "With the exception of Finerty, who is a brilliant man and a great orator," she said, "its leaders have no standing, and the people only laugh at them. Finerty cannot control the other elements."

## WAR OVER REV. CLEVELAND.

### He May Be Forced to Resign His Pastorate.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 27.—A merry war occurred at the adjourned meeting of the presbytery of St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties, held in Watertown yesterday. It all arose out of the troubles of the Chaumont church, of which William N. Cleveland, brother of President Cleveland, is pastor. The congregation became divided a year ago, about half desiring the dismissal of the pastor on the ground that he was an offensive partisan in that he entertained too friendly a spirit toward his brother.

At that time the presbytery held a consultation, which developed into a love feast, at which time the factions went home deciding to live in peace and unity. The trouble has, however, broken out again, and as a result there was presented to the presbytery yesterday a letter signed by 43 of the 88 members of the church, asking that the pastoral relation be dissolved, which, if granted, would be equivalent to giving the Rev. Mr. Cleveland his walking papers.

Discussion on the subject continued all day. Finally at the eleventh hour a commission, consisting of the Revs. J. J. Porter, D. D., A. M. Dalles, James Robertson, Elder Vance, surrogate of St. Lawrence county, and Layman C. H. Anthony were appointed to go to Chaumont and try to straighten out the difficulty.

They have little hope that they will be able to do anything, owing to the bitterness of the feeling, and probably the Rev. Mr. Cleveland will be forced to resign. He declared he will not, and the situation is becoming interesting. Chaumont is a strong Republican town. It is said if Mr. Cleveland is ousted he will accept a call to New York.

### Sympathy for Eustis.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Hon. J. B. Eustis, United States ambassador, made arrangements to depart immediately for Roteath, in Ireland, upon hearing of the death of his wife there, but his physicians have prohibited his going. President Faure has sent his aide to Ambassador Eustis with an expression of his condolence. All the ministers of the French government, the diplomats and numerous officers have left their cards at the embassy, as a similar expression of condolence.

### West Virginia Forest Fires.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 27.—A report reached this city this afternoon that the forest fires along the West Virginia Central railroad are still raging to an alarming degree. The town of Bayard, W. Va., which was partly burned a few weeks ago, is again threatened, and a hundred men or more are battling with the flames. One dwelling house some miles north of Bayard, owned by John Close, has already been destroyed.

### Christians and Social Reformers.

DETROIT, Oct. 27.—A conference of applied Christian workers and social reformers opened in Plymouth tabernacle in this city to-day and will continue through the week. The convention opened to-day with a sermon by Graham Taylor, D. D., of the Chicago theological seminary. This evening Prof. Herron addressed a large audience on "The Sociality of Religion," the first of a series of lectures.

## I WAIT.

If only the rain would cease to beat,
If only the winds would cease to blow,
If only the clouds would beat retreat,
And the summer sunshine glance and glow,
I should be perfectly happy I know.

All day, and every day, I wait
For something or other to come and go
To make my pleasure a perfect state;
To make my heart a summer glow
Of sure delight that will never go.

But all day, and every day, I wait,
And the days run by and the days run low,
And everything seems too soon or too late,
And I never find what I seek, you know,
Never get just what I want, you know.

There's always something or other amiss,
The tide is at ebb when I want it at flow,
A fleck and a thaw to mar the bliss
That might be easily perfect, I know,
If I could but make things come and go!

I've waited now so long and so late,
That the hope I had, like the tide, runs low,
And I begin to think that I shall wait
Forever and ever, like this, you know,
For things to come, that always go.

And I begin to think that perhaps, perhaps,
When time is so swift and joy so slow,
I'd better make most of the hours that elapse,
And the best of the days that come and go,
Or the years will be gone ere ever I know.

And I shall sit weary, old and sad,
Like a weary old woman I know,
And think of the days I might have been glad,
Of the pleasures I dropped, and the things I let go,
For the things I never could find, you know.

NORA PERRY.

## WILL SUIT CAMPOS.

### He Thinks the United States Will Recognize the Cubans.

MADRID, Oct. 27.—A dispatch to the "Imparcial" from Havana, contains an interview with General Campos, in which he opines that the United States will recognize the insurgents as belligerents when it suits her internal policy. The prospect has not alarmed him, he says, for Spain would then know exactly how matters stood.

HAVANA, Oct. 27,—Lieutenant of Volunteers Berna, with a detachment of 70 troops, surprised an insurgent band at Acea, at the farm of Luisa, killed five of them, and took three rifles.

The prison at Santa Clara is overflowing, and 20 political prisoners confined there have been released and a number of incendiaries, who were also among the prisoners, have been sent to Cienfuegos.

The insurgents have burned the plantation of San Rafael in the district of Remedios.

Senor Rivero, editor of the "Diario Marino," was last night attacked by an unknown person, and received a terrible blow with an iron rod, which inflicted a wound in the forehead above the right eye. It was the general belief that the cause of the assault was the writing of attacks upon the reputations of others, and of anti-patriotic articles.

The president of the Red Cross society, the Marquis Pinar del Rio, accompanied by General Arderius, opened a fair last night, to assist the work of the Red Cross society. The Marquis of Balboa, Santos Guzeman, Heers Delvalle, Blanch Corugedo, and all of the elite of Havana society, were present. The Spanish casino, where the fair was held, proved too small to contain all the people.

Chief Munez, with 200 insurgents, attacked the village of Abrous, in the district of Cienfuegoes. They burned one store and one citizen was hurt and one volunteer was killed. The insurgents retired upon the approach of the troops.

At that time the property held a consultation, which developed into a love feast, at which time the factions went home deciding to live in peace and unity. The trouble has, however, broken out again, and as a result there was presented to the presbytery yesterday a letter signed by 43 of the 88 members of the church, asking that the pastoral relation be dissolved, which, if granted, would be equivalent to giving the Rev. Mr. Cleveland his walking papers.

## ANTI-TOXINE FAILED.

### Two Cases of Black Diphtheria in Which It Didn't Work.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Oct. 27.—Less than a week ago black diphtheria broke out in the family of Walter Whipple, in this place, and already two children have died and the only remaining child and the mother are seriously ill with the dread disease. Anti-toxine was used, but it had no apparent effect. The doctors ascribe the cause of the disease to the low and stagnant condition of the water. The board of health has quarantined the house, and thus hope to prevent the spread of the disease. From a number of small towns and villages in different parts of this county come the report of a large number of cases of diphtheria and typhoid fever, the cause of which is ascribed to the protracted dry weather, which has almost entirely dried up all the streams and springs of the county.

## STOLE HIS LAST CHICKENS.

### Thomas Eckles Ran Against a Bullet With Two Fowls in His Hands.

SISTERVILLE, W. Va., Oct. 27.—Dead, with a bullet in his heart and two chickens which he was attempting to steal clasped in his hands, is the story of the end of Thomas Eckles, aged 25, married and living near Pine Grove, Wetzel county, this state. Saturday night a farmer, whose name could not be ascertained, living at the place mentioned, heard a commotion in his chicken coop. With a rifle he fired three shots in the direction of the coop. The noise ceased, and this morning Eckles's dead body was found in the coop. Eckles had just served a jail sentence of 30 days for chicken stealing. The farmer has not been arrested.

## A WRONG RIGHTED.

### Republican Rejection of a Pension Claim Is Reversed.

WOODSFIELD, O., Oct. 27.—An instance, one of many, in this county shows the claim that the Democratic party has gone back on the old soldiers is false. Mrs. Elizabeth Yeager, of Jackson township, whose son was killed in the service, has received information that she will hereafter receive $12 per month pension with $720 back pay. Mrs. Yeager applied for a pension under the Harrison administration, but although the claim was perfectly valid, it was rejected, and it remained for the Cleveland administration to right the wrong.

### News of Three States.

Another new bank, capitalized at $50,000, has been organized at Sistersville, W. Va.

Postmaster A. P. MacDonald, of Altoona, Pa., is ill with Bright's disease and likely to die.

H. L. Hoffman, a farmer of Little Sandy, Wirt county, W. Va., on Friday was kicked and dragged to death by his team of horses.

The members of the West Virginia state editorial association start for the Atlanta exposition to-day. Thursday will be their day at the big show.

Miss Annie Alexander, of Steubenville, O., was taken ill with a hemorrhage while on her way to church yesterday morning and died in a few minutes.

It is estimated that 200,000 bushels of apples have been shipped from the neighborhood of Bellefonte, Pa., this season. The fruit was sold for from 10 to 25 cents per bushel.

At White Oak, near Harrisville, W. Va., on Friday, a tree fell upon Lee Prunty, son of ex-State Senator Alexander Prunty, injuring him so badly that he died within a few hours.

Parkersburg (W. Va.) citizens are said to be disgusted with the Good Government association on account of the association's alleged secret methods of working and disposition to shrink responsibility.

### Against Insurance Companies.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 27.—The senate has approved the new law for the regulation of the insurance business, whereby 28 agencies of foreign insurance companies are obliged to retire from business. President Pierola, who has been confined to his bed with an attack of influenza, is improving.

A sore throat or a distressing cough is speedily cured by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant.

Regulate your bowels with Jayne's Sanative Pills. Sugar-coated, and usually painless.

## THEY'LL FIGHT IN PRIVATE.

### Corbett and Fitzsimmons to Meet in a Tent Next Thursday.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 27.—Constable Allen P. Davis, of Hot Springs, was in the city to-day and gave out information which leads those who talked to him to believe that Corbett and Fitzsimmons will fight in private not far from Hot Springs about the latter part of this week. Last Friday morning Corbett was supplied with newspapers containing intimations to the effect that he was about to quit the state to avoid meeting with the lanky New Zealander. After perusing the papers, it is related that he fractured the adjacent ozone with ponderous swipes and vowed that he would stay in Garland county and make mincemeat, metaphorically speaking, out of Julian's man. He at once pitched into the work of training just as if he really expected to fight Fitzsimmons on October 31.

The prevailing opinion in Hot Springs sporting circles is that the fight will certainly occur at some point near here. Such an air of mystery surrounds the whole proceedings that it is very hard to get any thoroughly reliable information on the subject, but that preparations are being made in a quiet way for a fight no one doubts. Many Hot Springs people believe that the fight will occur at Whittington park, the site originally selected, and that the battle will occur on the date originally agreed on. They argue that the decision of the supreme court affirming the prize fight law leaves the matter exactly where it stood before Corbett was arrested, and

# A WAR SCARE IN EUROPE.

**RUSSIA'S FLEET OF CRUISERS OFF CHINA CAUSES INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.**

## OPENS EASTERN QUESTION.

**ENGLAND STANDS AGHAST AT THE LIBERAL CONCESSIONS GRANTED THE CZAR.**

## PREPARING FOR A STRUGGLE.

**Japanese Warships Recalled From Formosa and English Battleships Ordered to Corea.**

**UNITED STATES NOT INTERESTED.**

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The dispatch from Shanghai yesterday afternoon announcing the departure of a fleet of 15 Russian warships from Vladivostock for Chemulpo and Fusan, Corea, and the dispatch from Hong Kong announcing that Russia has obtained the rights to anchor her fleet at Port Arthur and construct railroads on the Liao-Tung peninsula, have caused intense excitement in official circles here, as well as in those having commercial relations with the far east. These statements are looked upon generally as being a sudden reopening in an unexpected quarter of the far eastern question in its widest sense. The Shanghai dispatch added that the Japanese fleet, in Formosan waters had been ordered to Corea, and that preparations for a struggle were visible on all sides.

The St. James "Gazette" says: "Even war with Russia would be less disastrous than to allow her, without a blow, to get such a grip upon China. She could throttle all the other powers and choke off their commerce. Unless Russia and China give the necessary assurances, it is a case for an ultimatum, and perhaps the most serious step our diplomacy has had since the Crimean war."

The impression is general in the official world, and it is re-echoed by the press, that neither America nor Germany can allow the Pacific to become "a Franco-Russian lake," as the "Globe" puts it, and it is generally thought that the diplomats will be sufficiently strong to combine to resist Russian aggression.

The "Pall-Mall Gazette" sums up the startling news with the statement that "Russia has annexed China," and, in the course of a long article on the subject, adds: "If this treaty is to stand, roll up the map of Asia." In conclusion it urges the re-occupation of Port Hamilton by the British and the immediate strengthening of the British fleet in Chinese waters "lest Japan lose her fleet at the first blow."

The foreign office declares that it has no confirmation of the news reported in the Hong Kong dispatch to the "Times" to the effect that Russia has obtained the right to anchor her fleet at Port Arthur and to construct railroads on the Lio Tung peninsula. Nevertheless the great activity has been displayed in the government offices here, particularly at the foreign office and at the Admiralty, and the coming and going of messengers was continuous throughout the morning, and business hours of the afternoon.

At the different clubs the "war scare" in the east is eagerly discussed, the grave situation of affairs in Venezuela having almost dropped out of recollection in the alarm of the moment. Nobody seems to doubt the report that, by the recently-agreed-upon Russo-China treaty, Russia has obtained rights to which the most-favored-nation clause is not applicable, which may cause a great row.

Naturally the public mind will be in a state of great unrest until some official utterance either denies or confirms the announcement which would leave Great Britain with her hands full of troubles, large and small, including the dispute with Brazil regarding Trinidad, the serious misunderstanding with Venezuela on the subject of the boundary lines, the expedition preparing to reduce the King of Ashanta to submission, the still serious state of the Egyptian question, and now, the most grave condition of affairs in the far east.

The "Standard" (Conservative) editorially considers that the "Times" Hong Kong dispatch, reporting important concessions to Russia by China is a ballon d'essai on Russia's part. "Even if the mandarins sanctioned such a treaty, the "Standard" continues, "it would only be with the comforting assurance that they would have the opposition of Japan and the powers. The covenant would be mere waste paper."

An editorial in the "Chronicle" to-morrow will say: "We think that thus menaced by Russia, Japan will refuses to avacuate Port Arthur. It is not inconceivable that if Russia attempts such a step England and Japan will form an offensive and defensive alliance. If Lord Salisbury will only be able to make up his mind what to do and how to do it, he has a chance to gain high credit for himself."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The navy department is giving careful attention to the situation in Corea. The United States has no especial interest in the complication beyond the protection of American interests, and probably under no circumstances would do more than take precautions to this end by sending some of the ships now in Asiatic waters to the scene, in case official advices should confirm the reports of prospective trouble.

No orders have yet been issued, looking to the dispatch of any portion of the Asiatic fleet to Corean waters. The department has so far proceeded upon the theory that Admiral Carpenter, who is in command of the squadron, is thoroughly informed as to the situation, and will take such steps as may appear advisable. The United States has eight ships in oriental waters, all of which could be sent to Corea if advisable. The presence of some of these at the principal Chinese ports has been considered necessary in view of the anti-missionary agitation, but the subsidence of excitement on this account again leaves the commander of the squadron free to use his fleet elsewhere if necessary.

The Japanese legation does not construe the dispatches that a Russian fleet is moving to Corea as indicating that a conflict is imminent. The Russian harbor at Vladivostock will be ice-bound next month, and as it is the only Pacific harbor the Russians have, it is regarded as unlikely that they would make a naval demonstration when their harbor was closing.

### A Denial From Brussels.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25.—The authorities of the Congo state declare that Captain Lothaire, who is charged with the illegal execution of the English trader Stokes,never had any Americans under his orders, and state that the story told by Thomas Bradley, of his having had his American overseer bound to a tree and slashed with a sword, so that he died two days afterward is absurd.

### Creditor of Her Future Husband.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Sir Robert Peel has compromised with his creditors at 50 per cent. Mrs. Langtry, who, it was rumored about a month ago, was contemplating marriage with Sir Robert as soon as she obtained a divorce from her husband, was among the persons to whom he was indebted. He owes her about £4,500.

### Six New Cardinals Next Month.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A dispatch to the "Chronicle" says that at the consistory to be held in November the pope will create the following as cardinals, viz: The papal nuncios at Paris, Vienna, Lisbon and Madrid, the archbishop of Ancona and Monsignor Satolli.

## SIXTY ARMENIANS KILLED.

**Turkey Says the Victims Themselves Provoked the Outbreak.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.—Fierce disturbances, accompanied by serious bloodshed, are reported to have taken place at Erzingjan. Sixty Armenians are said to have been killed. The Turkish government has sent a circular note to the representatives of the powers and to its representatives abroad announcing that the outbreak was provoked by the Armenians.

The United States cruiser Marblehead has arrived at Mersina, Asia Minor, to protect the missionaries of that district.

ALEPPO, Oct. 25.—According to advices received here the Armenians of the district of Marash have attacked the inhabitants of four Turkish villages.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—A letter received today from Constantinople by a member of the Armenian national union of this city from a young lady who was an eyewitness to the recent riots, and members of whose family were among the victims, says:

"On the Monday of the Holy Cross, immediately after the church service, some 50 young men of from 14 to 20 years of age proceeded to the bab-ali (sublime porte) to present a petition to the grand vizier. They had no evil intentions whatever. About half of this number had their revolvers, and the other half had no weapons at all. But they were ill-treated by the police, who beat and slapped the petitioners on their faces. One of the young men fired at the major, who fell dead from the wound he received in his breast. Some of the major's men fell dead, too. At this point the cavalry were summoned to the scene of conflict. They patrolled the streets, and riding up and down they trampled many under the feet of their horses. Those who escaped death this way were beaten to death with the swords of the soldiers. Hardly 10 to 15 were left alive from this group. This was the first conflict. The Galata bridge was closed to all Christians and Armenians, only Mohammedans from Galata being allowed to come over to Stamboul. All were armed with swords (yataghans). The Mohammedan residents helped the massacre by throwing domestic utensils—namely, kettles, lamps, plates, tongs and fire shovels—upon the Armenian young men in front of the Turkish kruaks.

"In half an hour all the Softas, moohagirs (immigrants) and Lazes were let loose with their wives from the Mohammedan mosques. Some had their bludgeons, others their knives, others stones. After making the streets clear of Armenian men and women they attacked those khans in which Armenians were living. They forced the doors open and killed everyone they found. Few escaped death. Many Armenian porters that were found in the streets were butchered. The corpses of the dead were carried in the night in dirt wagons and dumped into the sea. Out of 200 residents of Tchatal Khan 150 were found killed, and the remaining 50 were wounded. Not one is to be found from the antelieh class (those who are dependent upon daily labor work).

"The houses across from the church of Karagomrook were attacked, and many killed. Misak, the brother of Rev. Khoren, of Gadig Pasha, his (Misak's) mother-in-law and his wife were cruelly butchered, the body of the wife being mutilated. The 14-year-old daughter of Misak, seeing the horrible end of her parents, had cried that she was a Mohammedan, and thus escaped death and torture. She has been taken away. Many are of this class. All the Armenians have great apprehensions for their lives. Some say: 'We will be killed to-night;' others 'to-morrow.'

"In the Kassim Pasha quarter many were taken unawares and killed while at meal or asleep. The weapons used by the Turks were stones and knives. Most of this havoc at Stamboul was wrought by the bashi-boozooks (irregulars, those who are not in active military service), and the tesshanehlees (those criminals who have been convicted to hard labor in the imperial arsenal)."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—O'Brien Moore, correspondent of the St. Louis "Republic," has received a cablegram from Minister Alexander Terrill at Constantinople, in which he denies the published statements that he has neglected missionary interests. The minister asserts that not one American missionary in Asia Minor has been injured during the strife, and that to protect them he has remained at his post for months, although leave of absence has been granted him. As to his relations with the sultan, he says they have not endangered the security of the missionaries.

"I have," says Minister Terrill, "for months kept a Turkish guard to protect American professors in a missionary college against threatened assassination by emissaries of secret societies. I have never failed to rescue from prison every American arrested who bore an American passport."

## A GOOD SHOWING.

**Work Done During the Year by the State Y. M. C. A.**

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 25.—The second day's session of the state convention of the Y. M. C. A. was very generally taken up with talks on boys' work. Prof. E. J. Houston, of Philadelphia, urged development along educational lines. F. H. Gamel, of Washington, discussed the work done in small towns; J. Bayard Henry, of Philadelphia, talked on state work, and Henry Bond, of Buffalo, discussed work among young men.

The executive committee reported that, while there were 209 towns and boroughs without associations, yet there were 149 state, railroad and college associations, and 28 small towns having district sections. The state committee is also in touch with 127 towns. The membership is 26,671, with 2,492 members on committees. The current expenses of the year were $163,000. New associations have been organized at Kane, Steelton, Stroudsburg, Wilmerding and Huntingdon. The 16 railroad associations have almost 5,000 members.

The Y. M. C. A. cadet battalion, of Butler, with 100 boys, arrived to-day, and were reviewed by the convention.

The chairmen of the committees are as follows: On state committee, E. P. Seldon, of Erie; devotional, H. J. Aukerman, of Altoona; business, R. L. Kenah, Jr., of New Brighton; resolutions, W. S. McMullan, of Pittsburg; credentials, M. V. Callender, of Pittsburg.

### Japan's Big Population.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The population of Japan, according to an estimate sent to the department of state by Consul-General McIlvor is 45,000,000, allowing 3,000,000 for the newly acquired territory of Formosa. Japan has records of her population going back to the year 610, when the number was 4,988,842. In point of area Japan, since the Formosa acquisition, takes rank next below Spain, and stands about even with Sweden.

### Burglars Wreck a Store.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Oct. 26.—A. C. Hyde's drugstore at Mahoningtown, was wrecked by an explosion of dynamite early this morning by burglars. The burglars secured nothing. Hyde's loss is $500.

"I am more pleased with Hood's Pills than with any others that I have ever used. I would not be without them. They have no unpleasant effects.' Mrs. Alfred Abercrombie, Sewickley, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills.

# THREE STRONG MEN TOGETHER.

**EX-GOV. CAMPBELL AND SENATORS HILL AND BRICE TRAVELED IN COMPANY.**

## LONG LINE OF ENTHUSIASM.

**From Toledo to Dayton There Was a Blaze of Glory.**

**NUMEROUS SPEECHES WERE MADE**

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 26.—A blaze of Democratic enthusiasm extended today from Toledo, in the northwest, clear across the state to Dayton, in the southwest. It began at 7 o'clock in the morning, and lasted until 11 o'clock at night. Senator David B. Hill, of New York, ex-Governor James E. Campbell and Senator Calvin S. Brice were the prime promoters of fireworks, assisted by Hon. George A. Fairbanks, candidate for attorney-general; Hon. John B. Peaslee, candidate for lieutenant-governor, and Hon. W. T. Mooney, candidate for supreme judge.

Senator Hill joined Governor Campbell at Toledo last midnight, after the former's great meeting. They left the Maumee city at 7 o'clock, occupying a private car. The first stop was made at Fostoria, where 2,000 people gathered about the car, and listened to the two distinguished orators. At 10 o'clock they stopped at Findlay, the flourishing gas city, and addressed a splendid audience in the opera house, and were escorted then by a thousand people to their car.

Lima, the home of Senator Brice, was reached at noon. Here two great meetings were held, one in the commodious music hall, the other in the opera house. Both were packed with enthusiastic, perspiring Democrats, Senators Hill and Brice speaking to one crowd and Governor Campbell to the other, then exchanging audiences, or, as Senator Hill happily said, the audiences exchanging speakers.

Though thousands were reached in this way, there was great disappointment on the part of twice as many more, who could not get into either hall. For this reason Brice, Campbell and Hill later in the day also spoke in the public square, each thus making in Lima three speeches to three different audiences during the afternoon. As excursions kept coming in from the country and clubs continued to arrive, it was determined to hold night meetings, which were addressed by Judge Mooney, ex-Congressman W. D. Hill, of Defiance, and Hon. John B. Peaslee. The country seemed alive with enthusiastic Democrats. Senator Brice's greeting in his own home was most flattering, and the tremendous ourpouring does not indicate apathy in the Brice country.

Senator Hill, who was in fine form, said that though a hotly contested election was on in his own state, he was so interested in the contest in Ohio that he had come out here to lift his voice for Democratic success. He said the Democrats of Ohio ought to be proud of James E. Campbell, who, twice honored by his party with a nomination, and not desiring another nomination, was called by his party with unanimous voice, and like a good Democrat, has taken up the burden of battle.

"Campbell," said he, "deserves success. I believe he will have it. The eyes of the nation are on Ohio. The future is full of possibilities. When he was governor before he was honest and pure. I challenge any man to point out a single act of his administration that would bring the blush of shame to any good citizen."

He alluded to the corrupt Republican combine in Ohio, on the other hand. He said the national administration was honest and trustworthy, and paid also a high compliment to Senator Brice, whose course he had watched, and whom he had always found acting in a disinterested manner, for the best interests of his constituents. He gave Senator Brice credit for helping to adjust the tariff and currency questions. He also alluded in glowing terms to the prosperity that set in with the Wilson tariff.

Speaking of the Wilson tariff law, Senator Hill said it would finally work out for the good of the country. If a mistake was made in collecting too little taxes, that could be remedied. At least the money which had not been collected was still in the pockets of the people and not piled up in the treasury as a surplus. Times began to improve, he said, as soon as the McKinley law was repealed. That measure had caused a deficit of $59,000,000 the last year of its life. Senator Hill said the Democrats could win in Ohio if they polled 90 per cent of their vote in 1892.

Senator Brice spoke of present good times and prosperity, and claimed victory this fall.

Governor Campbell continued his exposures of legislative rottenness, of corruption in Republican counties and of gang rule in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Dayton, which had encompassed the state, and nominated Foraker and Bushnell.

Leaving Lima, stops were made at Wapakoneta, Sidney and Piqua, where enthusiastic thousands were addressed by Hill and Campbell. At Dayton tonight the New York senator and the Ohio ex-governor were greeted by perfect multitudes of people, and the great auditorium of the Grand opera house could not accommodate one quarter of them. The enthusiasm was already at high tide, but the combination of Hill, Campbell and Brice has set the woods afire, and started a Democratic sentiment not known in years.

## ALTGELD NOT A CANDIDATE.

**Says No Democrat Should Run for Senator in Illinois.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 26.—Governor Altgeld will not be a candidate next year for United States senator. He so declared himself to-day, and gave his reasons to a representative of the Associated Press. It was thought by many of the politicians that the withdrawal of Senator Palmer from the race would induce Governor Altgeld to announce himself. In this they were mistaken. The governor left no room for doubt as to his intentions.

"Now that General Palmer has withdrawn from the race for the senatorship next year," the governor was asked, "will you be a candidate?"

"No," he replied. "A decent regard for the proprieties forbids that any Democrat should make an effort to be elected senator in this state next year. As dudes say, it would be in bad form."

"How's that, governor?"

"Well," he replied, "aside from the vacancy caused by the death of State Senator Herb, the Republicans have a majority of 17 of the hold-over senators, and conditions in this state are such that if we were to sweep everything before us next year, as we did in 1892, we could not possibly get a majority, of more than 12 or 14 of newly elected members, so that even if the Lord were to be with us next year, the Republicans still have a majority of five or six on joint ballot. Under these circumstances it would look greedy for a Democrat to want the place, and as the Democrats are all well-bred gentlemen, they will not be guilty of such a breach of decorum, but will preserve their dignity and pursue the even tenor of their ways."

## MANY MEN FOR OFFICE.

**New Castle's Big Crop of Candidates for Next Spring.**

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Oct. 26.—William M. Brown, of this city, will have little opposition in his candidacy for state senate next spring, as the talk of another candidate has died out. Hon. Thomas W. Phillips also will have no opposition for the county nomination for a third term in congress if he wants it. There are about 15 candidates for assembly, including A. L. Martin and H. W. Grigsby, who want a third term, and not less than 20 men will run for county commissioner. The Republican primaries next spring will be the most exciting ever held in the county. The Democrats will elect a county commissioner. Mercer county, the other half of this district, will run Hon. J. S. Fruit for the senate.

## TO STOP THE WEDDING.

**A Crank Wants to Prevent the Marlborough-Vanderbilt Affair.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A crank who had come all the way from Baltimore for the purpose of preventing the Vanderbilt-Marlborough wedding walked into the detective bureau at police headquarters this morning and is now on his way to Bellevue hospital to be examined as to his sanity.

Entering the bureau he handed a card to Captain O'Brien, which bore the name "Sir Oliver de Gyarfas, Baronet, of Leczfalza." The man was tall, shabbily dressed and said he was a Hungarian, and lived at 84 Chase street, Baltimore. He had been in this city only three days, and during that time had stayed at Burchard's hotel, on West street. He said he was a bachelor of arts and a master of sciences. He had come from Baltimore, he declared, for the specific purpose of preventing the marriage of Consuelo Vanderbilt and the Duke of Marlborough. He declared that she was marrying for title and he for money, and that she sat all day in her room crying while he pined in his room at the hotel.

"I called at the Vanderbilt mansion this morning," said he, "and also at the Hotel Savoy. I left my cards at both places, but was unable to obtain an interview."

In Baltimore he said that he was considered one of its brightest citizens, and added that the anarchists of that city were after him to make bombs for them. They had followed him to this city, and fearing they would interfere with his plans to prevent the wedding he had called upon Captain O'Brien for protection. He was taken to Jefferson Market court, and subsequently to Bellevue hospital.

In arranging the settlements preparatory to the Vanderbilt-Marlborough wedding there were three family lawyers engaged. Colonel William Jay represented Mrs. Vanderbilt; Chauncey M. Depew represented Mr. Vanderbilt, and R. Harding Milward acted for the Duke of Marlborough. It has been reported that Miss Vanderbilt's marriage portion would be $10,000,000. It was learned yesterday that, princely as was Mr. Vanderbilt's settlement upon his daughter, it has a condition attached to it, namely, that the income from the $10,000,000 shall be for the use of the future duchess during her life-time. At her death the principal goes to the issue of her marriage with the Duke of Marlborough. It is supposed that on his side the prospective bridegroom deeded to Miss Vanderbilt large estates in England, which have been in his family for years.

## LIFE INSURANCE.

**John Wanamaker Speaks of It as an Investment.**

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker, the largest life insurance policy-holder in the United States, to-night delivered a striking address after the banquet of life underwriters at the Continental hotel. His life is insured for about $2,000,000, covered by 62 policies, and he thinks of increasing it. Among other things he said:

"Some one is asking me 'Why did you become so large an insurer, the largest in the United States?' Well, I never started to do any large thing, but I have been a great hand to work hard at everything I took hold of. As the result of my own thinking, I deliberately worked out those conclusions. Life insurance was one of the best forms of investment because it gave after one deposit an instant guarantee that might repay principal and interest and more. Life insurance in the long run was a saving fund that not only saved, but took average care of my deposits, and took me into partnership into possible profits that not infrequently returned principal, interest, and profits. Life insurance, regarded from the standpoint of a quick termination, was more profitable than any investment I could make. It also enabled a man to give away all he wished during his life time by providing an estate for those left behind."

The National Association of Life Underwriters to-night adjourned after the banquet and the election of the following officers: President, Ben S. Calef, Boston; secretary, D. Browny, Chattanooga; treasurer, Eli D. Weeks, Connecticut, and an executive committee and list of vice-presidents, both by states.

## WINDOW GLASS RATES.

**Efforts at Chicago to Raise Them a Notch or Two.**

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Plate glass jumped up in Pittsburg to-day, while in Chicago plain window glass toed the mark preparatory to making a leap. The executive boards of the Window Glass Jobbers' association and the Window Glass manufacturers' combine are at the auditorium. After a four or five hours' animated session this evening, the manufacturers adjourned until to-morrow morning, without accomplishing anything to speak of. Some of the manufacturers declare themselves in favor of a 10 per cent or higher advance, while the more conservative glass makers stand out for a 5 per cent rise. It is stated that the latter figures will be decided upon, as the jobbers, who since the recent formation of the jobbers' association at Cleveland, are a big power with the manufacturers, stoutly oppose an advance of more than 5 per cent.

## BOXED HUMAN HEARTS.

**A German Insane Asylum Employe in Serious Trouble.**

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—A man named Dalldorf, an attendant in the municipal asylum for the insane, has been arrested for having in his possession a box belonging to the Pathological Institute of the Grifeswald university, which was found to contain a number of human hearts and livers.

The contents of the box weighed 50 pounds. It is alleged that these organs were stolen from the bodies of deceased inmates of the asylum, whose remains were shipped to friends or relatives abroad.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(SEAL.) A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

# SUITS ON FOR A VAST ESTATE.

**HENRY C. KING WANTS POSSESSION OF 2,500,000 ACRES OF LAND IN THREE STATES.**

## WAS A GIFT FROM VIRGINIA.

**The Tract Originally Intended as a Colony for French Nobility.**

**LIVE NEWS FROM THREE STATES.**

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 26.—The most important land suit ever tried in the federal court in West Virginia is now on before Judge J. J. Jackson. The case is one involving the possession of about 2,500,000 acres of land in Mingo, Logan, Wyoming and McDowell counties, W. Va., Pike county, Ky., and Buchanan and Tazewell counties, Va.

The case was brought by Henry C. King, the present litigation involving the title to 500,000 acres, but it will be followed by separate suits for possession of tracts of 400,000, 320,000, 102,000 and others, respectively, the total aggregating 2,500,000 acres.

A brief history of the land involved is about as follows: James Swann, a Boston merchant and a friend of George Washington, the original owner of much of this land, sold what he could of it and devoted the proceeds to furthering the cause of American independence, himself taking an active part in the war. In return for his services the house of congress of Virginia rededed to him all the property he sold and gave him much more lying west of the Alleganies.

Swann's idea was to found a Utopia in this territory, and he went to Paris and interested many French noblemen in his scheme to colonize the wilderness. The advent of Napoleon frustrated the emigration, and Swann was confronted with a debt of 4,000,000 francs. Unable to pay it, he was imprisoned at St. Pelage, where he remained for 10 years. Under the constitution of France at that time the creditor was compelled to support his debtor prisoner in the manner in which he had lived while at liberty, and Swann, though a prisoner behind stone walls, lived otherwise like a prince. His apartments were luxurious in all their appointments and his menu was such as only could be supplied by the most noted cuisine in all Paris. He had wines from the south of France and the delicacies a cultured taste demanded. He was daily visited by his morganatic wife, a noted countess.

During the riots in Paris, when the prisons were demolished by the populace, Swann was released, but he was heartbroken, and fell dead on the streets three days after gaining his freedom. When the legislature of Virginia learned of Swann's death, that body appointed John Peter Dumas, of Philadelphia, trustee for the French creditors, who were princes and potentates of great influence. Dumas died and left the estate $800,000 in debt, and the French creditors employed Hon Josiah Randall, of Philadelphia, father of Hon. Samuel Randall, as attorney, in 1835. Meanwhile the great estate had become forfeited to the state for the non-payment of taxes, but in 1838 the old commonwealth, yet mindful of the patriotism and generosity of her protege, reconveyed it. Mr. Randall died about the close of the war, in 1865, and in 1866 Robert E. Randall, brother of Samuel Randall, was appointed trustee of the estate. Until the time of his removal the debt had grown to $1,500,000. Since then many other trustees have tried unsuccessfully to disentangle the affairs of the estate.

Among the counsel for the plaintiff are Judge Maynard Stiles, of Boston, Colonel E. L. Buttrick of Charleston, H. K. Shumate of Logan and Judge Twigg of Abingdon, Va., while the other side is represented by Judge James H. Ferguson of Charleston, Hon. W. E. Chilton of Charleston, Hon. John A. Hutchinson of Parkersburg, Z. T. Vinson of Huntington, W. P. Hubbard of Wheeling, Messrs. Allison, Shepherd and others.

## STRIKE A FAILURE.

**It Will Be Called Off at Meetings to Be Held To-Morrow.**

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

DU BOIS, Oct. 26.—The strike of the northern and central Pennsylvania miners has proved a fizzle, as was predicted in last Sunday's "Post." The strike was inaugurated at the mines contiguous to Beech Creek and Pennsylvania roads on Thursday. All mines shipping over the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg road were idle Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. A few men started at Walston to-day, and General Manager Robinson, of the Rochester and Pittsburg company, stated this morning that the Walston, Adrian, Eleanor and Beechtree miners would be at work next week. In Toby valley the Shawmut and Sand Run men worked steadily, while the Dahia and Crenshaw men were idle all week.

The conference called by William B. Wilson, master workman of the Independent Order Knights of Labor, to meet here yesterday, failed to materialize, and was held to-day, with delegates from DuBois, Reynoldsville, Rathmel, Crenshaw, Dagus, Beechtree, Helvetia, Walston, Adrian, Clarion and Shawmut present. It was decided to call the strike off at local meetings to be held at the mines next Monday. Relief funds are coming in slowly, and many families of miners are subsisting on charity.

PHILIPSBURG, Pa., Oct. 26.—The committee of bituminous coal miners, which left Philipsburg on Thursday night for this city to confer with representatives of the Berwynd-White coal mining company with reference to an advance in wages, arrived here to-day. The conference lasted some time, and at its conclusion Mr. Berwynd stated that the difficulties would most likely be settled amicably.

REYNOLDSVILLE, Oct. 26.—The miners here are still out, and are firm in their refusal to return to work at the 35-cent rate. The Eleanora miners held a meeting today, and elected delegates to meet their employers to-morrow, to present their demands for an advance.

MASSILLON, O., Oct. 26.—By a decisive vote, the miners of the Massillon district, in mass convention, decided to-day to return to work, and abandon their previous claims. District President Mossop accused the national organization of using influence to make the strike a failure.

## ZUFALL'S MURDER.

**A Cumberland Man Arrested Charged With the Crime.**

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 26.—Quite a sensation was sprung this afternoon when Deputy Sheriff McDonald informed R. D. Johnson, Jr., son of R. D. Johnson, Sr., one of the most prominent men in this city, that the grand jury had indicted him for the murder of Grant W. Zufall, of Meyersdale, Pa., and that he must accompany him to jail, which he did. The accused man is about 38 years old, and is a brother-in-law of Ferdinand Williams, Democratic candidate for judge. Williams will have Johnson brought before the court Monday on a writ of habeas corpus, and will try to get his release.

Zufall was supposed to have been murdered in a house of bad repute in this city, December 24, last, and his body placed in the cellar under the house, and afterward taken out and thrown into the canal, where it was found one month later imbedded in the ice. W. H. Zufall, the murdered man's father, employed detectives to ferret out the matter, and two arrests were made, but as nothing was proved against the men they were released, and it was thought the murder would remain a mystery, and had ceased to be talked about until the arrest of Johnson.

## THE WALL COLLAPSED.

**Nine Persons Injured, Two Fatally, at Clyde, O.**

CLYDE, O., Oct. 25.—About 90 feet of the east wall of the Elmore manufacturing company's bicycle factory fell into the street at 7:30 o'clock this morning. A dozen persons were buried in the debris. Two were fatally injured, and seven others seriously hurt. Early this morning workmen began to dig a trench near the wall. The foundations were weakened, and it fell outward, burying the men in the trench. The floors sank and workmen and machinery were precipitated on to the pile of debris.

Joseph Becker, one of the proprietors, was seriously injured about the head and hips. Archie Holloway and Fank Cook received internal injuries that will prove fatal. The others injured were: Charles Berhardt, caught under falling wall and seriously crushed; Clarence Whaley, struck by falling machine, head cut and seriously bruised; Ed King, head cut and bruised; William Snyder, leg broken; Roy Lemmon, head cut; William Hudson, leg broken in two places.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

**Heavy Losses Caused and More Threatened Near Huntingdon.**

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Oct. 25.—The most disastrous fires that have swept the forests about Huntingdon for years, are now raging with tremendous fury on Warrior and Lick ridges and Jack Mountain. For a distance of 10 miles every tree and brush heap is ablaze, and farm properties are in imminent danger. Two hundred men and boys are fighting the fire. The magnificent Warm Springs hotel is in great danger. A large flock of sheep, belonging to Rudolph Gahagan, were burned yesterday. The flames have reached within a quarter of a mile of this town. On Lick ridge and Jack's mountain, the principal destruction is in timber. Fully 500 persons are fighting fires in this locality.

## SHOT BY ROBBERS.

**George Potter Probably Fatally Wounded by Highwaymen.**

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 24.—George Potter, while crossing the Clarion river bridge at Johnsonburg early this morning, was held up by highwaymen and robbed of a gold watch and $40 in money. A desperate struggle ensued and Potter was shot through the stomach by his assailants. His recovery is doubtful. The highwaymen escaped.

The postoffice of Brockwayville was robbed yesterday morning of $421 21 in stamps and $39 in money.

### Will Employ 4,000 Men.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Oct. 26.—The Pittsburg productive company, at New Kensington, will enlarge its tin plate works. The new addition will be a finishing mill of vast proportions, in which it is expected 4,000 men will be given employment. The product of the large smelting works, recently put in operation at Buffalo by this company, will be shipped to New Kensington to be rolled and manufactured into finished ware.

### More Damage Cases Reversed.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 26.—To-day the circuit judges gave decisions in five more railroad damage cases, reversing the verdicts obtained in common pleas courts. All were for sums ranging from $1,000 to $8,000. This makes 10 verdicts reversed by the circuit court this week. The damage case lawyers are alarmed.

### After Erie's Oleo Dealers.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 24.—Food Inspector Frank Moore, of Pittsburg, arrived in Erie to-day and began prosecutions against hotel proprietors, restaurant keepers and the Swift Brothers, Q. M. Sanger, manager, and Armour & Co., T. W. Hale, manager, for violating the law governing the sale of butter.

### Both Hands Badly Burned.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., Oct. 26.—Mrs. Morrison, wife of Geo. N. Morrison, cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics national bank, wrapped a cut finger with a turpentine-saturated cloth, and on going to the stove the rag was ignited, and both her hands were terribly burned.

### Rushed With Work.

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 26.—The employes in the Pennsylvania railroad machine shops have been working 12 hours per day during this week, in order to hasten the new work and keep repairs well in hand at the same time. The foundry and both erecting shops, the machine, vise and cab shops will be run full to-morrow.

### Frank Duncan Convicted.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., Oct. 24.—In the murder trial of Frank Duncan, for the murder of Lafe Stronsnider, the jury this morning rendered a verdict of guilty in the second degree. The accused is but 18 years of age.

### Big Well Near Waynesburg.

WAYNESBURG, Pa., Oct. 25.—The South Penn company, in Springhill township, has struck an oil well, reported at 500 barrels. Several new wells are being started, two on the Hutchinson farm, one on the Tedrow, two on the Bryan and two on the Gribben farm.

### Fourteen Moonshiners Caught.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oct. 26.—Fourteen moonshiners, living about 74 miles south of this city, in the mountains, were caught at work at an illicit still today and arrested. Two hundred gallons of apple jack was taken in charge by the officers.

### Killed by Burglars.

HONESDALE, Pa., Oct. 26.—George Stutz was shot and killed by burglars here this morning. The thieves were heard in James Millham's store, and citizens attempted their capture, with the above result. The robbers escaped.

### News From Three States.

Will Frances was fatally injured by a train at Huntington, W. Va., yesterday.

Frank Altman, of Alliance, O., was fatally injured yesterday by a rope pulley striking him on the head.

The Youngstown (O.) board of equalization has added $135,540 to the tax duplicate returned by the assessors.

Will Barnett, of Huntington, W. Va., in attempting to board a train on the Ohio River road last night, was killed.

Jesse Myers, a married man of Alliance, O., was held to court in $2,000 bonds for a criminal assault on a 10-year-old girl.

R. B. Watson, of Wooster, O., and ex-treasurer of Wayne county, was taken to the Toledo insane asylum yesterday.

The Mars Hill union church, in Sewickley township, near Greensburg, Pa., was destroyed by a fire started by tramps.

Charges of immorality have been preferred against Rev. W. L. Albritton, of Toledo, presiding elder of the Methodist church for northern Ohio.

Two cars of hay on the West Virginia Northern railroad, ignited from sparks while running at full speed near Kingwood, W. Va., and were destroyed. The train narrowly escaped.

Clarence Mather, of near Alliance, O., while driving along a lonely road, met three robbers, the horse plunged through a fence and Mather and the robbers exchanged shots, the latter getting away.

All the world's latest news in eight large pages, two times a week, for only $1 a year.

# WILL NOT VETO AID FOR CUBA.

**MINISTER DE LOME SAYS HE NEVER SAID PRESIDENT CLEVELAND WOULD DO SO.**

## DENIES SOME OTHER STORIES.

**An Alleged Compact Between Spain and Great Britain.**

**GENERAL DE CAMPOS ATTACKED.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Some attention was attracted in Washington to-day by Madrid dispatches, coming via Havana, alleging that the president had promised the Spanish minister to veto any action favorable to the Cubans. It can be stated positively that no such promise has been made, and that such a promise would be so irregular and unprecedented as to be beyond the range of probabilities. The story can be set down as one intended to encourage the loyal element in Cuba.

Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, says he has made no report to his government that he had assurances that President Cleveland would veto any congressional resolution granting belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents.

"I have made no such report, or anything akin to it," said the minister. He added that it must be evident to those having an intelligent understanding of the course of public affairs that no such assurances of a president's veto could be given him before legislation had been inaugurated by congress or had reached the executive branch of the government.

The minister pointed out also some misapprehension as to his reports to his government on the question of the policy of the United States as to restoring seized arms to those suspected of being insurgents. A cable dispatch reports the Spanish minister of foreign affairs as saying that the United States had given assurances that seized arms would not be restored to filibuster suspects until they had sued for them, and thus had established their ownership.

There was evidently, Minister de Lome said, some misunderstanding of what the minister of foreign affairs said. The United States has held seized arms until proofs were offered of their ownership, but no suits were instituted. In the case of the arms taken at Wilmington, Del., they remained unclaimed for nearly two months. Then a shipmaster presented papers showing on their face that they were his. Senor de Lome was satisfied of the irregularity of the claim, yet as the papers made out a prima facie case of ownership, the United States released the arms. Senor de Lome says he does not question the regularity of this course, although he has information convincing him that the arms ultimately got back to the filibusters. In the case of arms taken at Cedar Keys, Fla., the marshal has published a notice that the owners must establish their rights to the arms by a given day or else they will be forfeited to the United States. The facts indicate the policy pursued by the United States in the restoration of arms, and it is this matter which Senor de Lome has made known to the Madrid

# BILL NYE CLIPS AN EXCHANGE.

**A BATCH OF STRIKING PARAGRAPHS AROUSES THE SPIRIT OF CRITICISM.**

## WOMAN ESTABLISHES A FARM.

**It Will Be an Adamless Eden Run on New Lines.**

**HERE MAN MAY STUDY AND LEARN.**

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

Here are a few items from a new exchange, kindly marked and sent to me by a friend. I give the items as exam-

**Looking Over the Fence Tuesday.**

ples of journalism without a master. This paper is published in the back of the millinery store of the editor's wife, and he also does a small insurance business, sells ice cream, coffins, fruit trees, tombstones and soft drinks. And yet with all these varied matters crowding upon him he is not only able to throw in a thumb with each saucer of ice cream, but he takes the time which he ought to employ in much needed rest for spelling regard, reguard, and few, flew:

James Thayer, of Morris, a Keeley graduate, was on our streets Wednesday Dead Drunk. A Shame for Some.

There are two ladies (we forget the names) from Chicago visiting John Stone and family.

(This item is a little conservative, but shows, after all, what a power journalism wields in the direction of the elevation and improvement of man.)

There was a lawsuit yesterday in Joliet between some parties here and the Santa Fe railway in regard to being put off from the train.

(Could anything be boiled down more than this and yet contain the pith of the news? Few could equal this genius of condensation.)

Mrs. Newport is a fine speaker, and the noble life that she lives endears her to all that has the pleasure of her acquaintance. We hope to hear her again and again, at the Thum School House.

(With a press notice like that, what is to prevent an early London appearance of Mrs. Newport?)

There will be a meeting at the Short School House on Friday, Sep. 13, at 4 p. m., for the purpose of electing Directors and other business in reguard to the Oak Ridge Cemetary let all turn out. By order of the Sec.

(In regard to the above, should one misspell not only his own words, but mutilate the spelling of his advertisers?)

Recent information received from Oswego, N. Y., indicates that Dr. Mary Walker, that wheel-horse on the off side, is jerking the old car of progress again at a high rate of speed, and that she is establishing near Oswego a farm of 135 acres exclusively for ladies.

This farm will be ideal in every way, and I would like to be identified with it in

**The Coming Farmhand.**

some way if possible. Plowing will be done by middle-aged ladies in peasant costume and Tyrolean red morocco slippers. It will be first-class in every way, and I am told that to stage this farm will cost for costumes alone over $30,000.

Mixed farming and stock growing will be the principal industries. Dr. Walker says their idea is to get some Italian cows and raise Italian cream for the Oswego market.

No one can feel more interest in this great enterprise than the low, coarse manfarmer who has not been able to make farming pay.

Dr. Walker thinks that much may be saved by blowing out the contents of hen eggs for kitchen use and then preserving the shells for use at Eastertide. She has many such schemes for practical economy.

She is greatly worried at present over the question of whether a sawbuck should be admitted to the wood shed, and will submit it to her chorus of shepherdesses. I think that these questions of propriety will gradually give place to those of diet and the food supply.

The chief agriculturist has already planted a row of powdered rhubarb so as to have earlier pies than any of the neighbors. Most of the vegetable garden is planted to sweet peas. An old bed of Johnnie Jumps-up, or whatever the plural of that word may be, has been torn out by the roots and the place saturated with boiling water.

N. B.—Popcorn will not be planted.

Dr. Walker's first act of ownership on taking charge of the farm and tacking in the edges of the mortgage so that it would cover the entire place, was to take off her smoking jacket and cut down an old pawpaw tree that had stood there for years. When she got it down the stump looked as though a beaver had gnawed it off.

This particular farm was chosen because it is in summer time enameled with daisies and great stately rocks covered with soft gray moss to break up the monotony and farming tools of the agriculturist.

Hens will be taught to provide worms for themselves, and a spirit of independence among all the fowls will be fostered and encouraged. Roosters who have been in the habit of calling public attention to a large fat bug and then eating it with vulgar joy, will get their necks rang.

Unhappy married men will be permitted to look over the fence and rail at their hard lot on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Socials and sociables for the spread of the gospel in New Jersey, will be held on the first Monday of the month, and married men who have led an exemplary life will be permitted to put their money through a crack in the fence.

Women who are living unhappily with their husbands are invited to come to the farm and pull stumps for their board.

A severe penalty will be enforced against any member who may carry on a correspondence with out side people of an antagonistic sex. Such a one so offending shall, on conviction, be required to break steers during the daytime and answer the burglar alarm at nights.

Two sets of books will be kept for the farm—one for the receipts and one for the expenditures. These will be kept by two different members through the year, each in ignorance of the other's books, and at the end of the year the one having the largest total will receive a pair of neatly embroidered suspenders. This plan will be a revelation to bookkeepers, for it not only stimulates the accountant, but would seem to aim a deathblow at collusion and consequent fraud.

Should this venture prove successful and solve that great question of "how to make the farm pay," graduates from this institution will be employed, it is thought, by unsuccessful farmers everywhere. The coming farmhand, therefore, will be a ray of forked sunlight upon the path of the husbandman. The wife will no longer elope with the farmhand, and outdoor life will win many young men from the card table and the flowing bowl.

It is to be hoped for many reasons that Dr. Walker succeeded in this enterprise and that the earnest woman who can lift a barrel of salt by the "chimes" will go there and stay quite a while.

It will gladden the heart even of the vilest brute beast man to see a farm draped with clematis and aglow with goldenrod, with picturesque cows, each with a farmhand sketching her on the run, or picturesque Maud Mullers in lavender pantses raking crab grass with rakes all gay with ribbons or digging drains with hand-painted spades or poaching the cunning little tale of a cadet gray mule.

Should a scientist with a liberal education in ornamental farming be needed to show the field hands which are cereals and which are Canadian thistles, or to select those eggs only for hatching which will produce pullets, meantime throwing the others over the fence into darkness, I could give good reference and also be a comfort during thunder storms.

BILL NYE.

## GREW IN THE GRAVE.

**Hair on a Corpse Gained Seven Inches During 27 Years.**

Twenty-seven years ago next November, the Wabash "Times" says, Harry Wilson, son of John Wilson, who was well known by the older inhabitants of this city, died and was buried in the old cemetery just east of the city. At the time of this death Harry Wilson was about 3 years old and had light curly hair about five inches long. He was buried in a metallic casket, and there he lay in his "narrow home" until about 11 years ago, when the remains were taken up for the purpose of removing them to Falls cemetery. The lid was then removed and the boy's relatives and former friends were permitted to view the remains, which were just as natural and well preserved as when they had last seen them. He was then removed to Falls cemetery, as stated above, and interred in the family lot there. A short time ago the Wilson family decided to erect a monument on their lot ,and it was found that Harry Wilson was interred right where they desired to place it, necessitating his removal for the second time.

As it seems that young Wilson was different from the famous English dramatist, insomuch as he wrote no epitaph calling down curses upon the persons that moved his bones, the relatives had no superstitious fear of removing his remains a second time. So Tuesday, after lying in the earth for 27 years, the body was taken up.

Quite a number of persons were present at the time, curious to see if the features would still be natural. Upon removing the lid the contents of the casket were exposed to view through the glass covering. There the boy lay, every feature just as natural as when they were last seen 11 years before, or when he was first consigned to dust 27 years ago.

But what was the surprise of those present who knew and saw the boy at the time of his death, when his hair was about five inches long, to discover that it was now more than a foot in length. It had grown at least seven inches, but was the same curly, golden hair his friends were wont to admire when he was alive.

## NO VALUE ON HEARTS.

**In France Blighted Love Cannot Be Turned Into Cash.**

In no instance, the London "News" says, does the profound difference of national character in England and France appear more striking than in the views held on both sides of the channel regarding breach of promise.

Of course, engagements are broken off in France as well as in England, but it is only in England that heavier damages are awarded for a broken heart than for a broken leg.

The offense is all but unknown in the French law courts, whether it is that Frenchmen are less inclined to it, or that the French girl dislikes bringing her sentimental troubles into court.

A young French lady who attempted to turn her wounded feelings into cash would be regarded as only one degree less mean than the faithless man.

On Saturday, however, an action for breach of promise a l'Anglaise was brought into the third Paris police court. The lady and her father, as nearest friend, produced a bill showing that they were $250 out of pocket for the broken engagement. They might have had this, but, badly advised, they put on another item of $1,650 for the moral prejudice. The French judge did not understand this, and he dismissed the case.

# WOMEN OF DIXIE AS PARTISANS.

**IN ANTE-BELLUM DAYS THEY WERE EITHER WHIGS OR DEMOCRATS.**

## INHERITED THEIR POLITICS.

**Differences Carried Into Society, and Even Love Affairs.**

**LIFELONG SORROWS DUE TO THEM.**

A correspondent at Natchez, Miss., writes to the Philadelphia "Times:" During the exciting campaigns of the Whigs and Democrats in ante-bellum days down south leading society women proved a strong factor. Their maneuvers were sly and amusing, for it sometimes happened they embraced different views from their liege lords on various national topics discussed in congressional and legislative halls; most of them were posted by reading the old "National Intelligencer," edited by Gales and Seaton, and other leading papers, while some did not care to read, but were either on one side or the other "just because father was." This heritage was a boon which showed up at the fireside, in social circles, in colleges, academies, and private schools. Every private tutor had to be of the right persuasion or he was not the proper person to teach posterity. Children wore the distinctive badge the same as the Scot did the colors and plaid of his clan. In all business relations connected with the household this distinction was observed—the family doctor, dentist, druggist, gardener, butcher, baker and in every other vocation where it was possible to procure one of the same party it was practiced.

I remember a merry romping time at the luxuriant home of Mr. Palmer Green, Springfield plantation, in Jefferson county, Mississippi. The place was a heritage from his father, Colonel Thomas Marston Green, of the Continental army of Virginia, who came to this state with the early settlers, locating his home a few miles back of the Mississippi river, and built the stately mansion, now over 100 years old. The colonel was the head of a numerous family, and had large influential connections. His older son, Joseph K. Green, represented this state in congress when a territory, at which time he married Miss Mildred M. Cabell, one of the F. F. V.'s. It was at a house party at old Springfield not many days after a large Whig barbecue had been given, just before the election of William Henry Harrison, that friends of both political creeds had assembled.

Of course the Whig scions present were well supplied with Harrison badges, which some of the sly youngsters dexterously pinned on the back of the coat of this old Democratic gentleman as he sat on his broad-shaded gallery in an old colonial chair that afforded ample means for dexterous fingers to execute their work. Dinner was announced. As he left his chair, saying, "Come, gentlemen," a loud peal of laughter, mingled with "Hurrahs for Harrison!" sounded throughout the hall; but it was fun to see the crowd scamper when the old gentleman's vociferous yells came thick and fast. As Jove's thunderbolts. He threw his coat aside and called for another, and after adjusting it, escorted his guests to dinner with all the otium cum dignitate which he possessed, and where his fine wines soon washed out all reminiscences of the joke; but I do not think he ever found out that his good little Whig wife was the instigator of the whole affair.

About the time Colonel J. F. H. Claiborne, our state historian, was contesting the election of Prentiss for a seat in congress, politics was running high. A young relative of the former, Democrat, became desperately enamored with a young girl whose family were of the opposite party; they had attended the same private school and were sweethearts from childhood; but the barrier was never removed; not even the honors which had been thrust upon him later in life had any weight. She was obdurate to the end. His widowed mother, seeing but little hope for him, urged him to try and forget her. It was at a large political meeting, where the presence of a woman lent a charm to the occasion, and where she always presided gracefully at all fete champetres, that Mr. Prentiss, in one of his famous speeches intimated that "owing to the greed of Democracy he was inclined to think that party originated with his satanic majesty," whereupon the young man's mother fainted.

Here was a chance to soften this young girl's heart, thought he, for the sympathy she exhibited was noticed by him, but the innate principle of Whiggery held out to the end. She was led to the altar after a few years later by another, and he enlisted in the army and was killed in battle. His mother, in parting with him, enjoined her only brother never to be the one to let her know if ill should befall him, for she could never forgive anyone who could bring such cruel words as to crush out her life.

Days and weeks passed by, but no tidings after the battle came for her; in due time her brother received an authentic account of his death; but what was he to do? It flashed upon him to go to the soldier's old sweetheart, then a woman of family, and ask her to break the news to the anxious mother. With a sad heart she started on the mission. They met, but neither spoke a word, for she easily read it at a glance and then her voice in broken sobs called out "Don't tell me, for I see it all in your face. Let me love you always, you who was once my boy's idol."

We will draw the veil now, and simply say that when time passed on it found the soldier's mother often beneath the younger woman's roof, and where her lovely children ministered to her daily comforts and tried to cheer her in her gloom. She is now over 80 years of age; her pilgrimages to a green grave in a cemetery not far distant from this are annual. Fresh flowers are spread over the sod almost continually, and for over 30 years passers-by whisper of his mother's sacred devotion to him and her country. But she will never know the saddest part of his life was occasioned by politics.

Another political episode is remembered wherein an intriguing aunt interfered in a love match and broke it up, when both parties were Whigs. The young man was a favorite clerk in a large mercantile house in New Orleans, and by his honesty, industry and energy, rose to be a partner in the concern, besides, in after life, becoming a large cotton and sugar planter. The young lady, her niece, was from New Jersey Whig ancestors, who were prominent in the revolution. All things moved smoothly until the death of the young lady's father, which occurred in 1839. It was then that the aunt set to work to enter the wedge which split up the whole affair.

The lady had been raised and educated by a Whig father, but sold her birthright when she married a Democrat. During the summer preceding the presidential election of Zachary Taylor, the young man brought his sister to Natchez to visit his sweetheart. They were cordially received by the young lady's family and friends. At a dining one day the young man's sister, thinking everybody present were Whigs, remarked that she "could always tell a Democrat by their mean, sneaking look." Now the turncoat aunt compressed her lips and looked daggers at the innocent girl who made the remark. She then resolved to sever all intercourse with that family, as her after life proved, nor did she stop there. But that young man must cease his attentions to her favorite niece, even at the risk of sacrificing the girl's happiness. She was ripe for revenge.

After the two visitors returned to New Orleans and his first letter came, which dwelt on politics of the Crescent City in a great measure, she requested her niece to show it to her. She made some sarcastic remark about the Whigs in general and him in particular, and repeated it to the young lady's mother, over whom she exerted a heavy influence. One day she asked her if she thought her daughter was about to make an eligible match. The young man was only a counting house clerk, and what would the world say for a rich cotton planter's daughter to marry a poor clerk? She brought other objections to bear on the impossibility of the match. They were both too young. The young lady must travel and see something of the world. She had fine appearance, handsome and attractive manners, was accomplished and very intelligent—how could she be happy with a poor man who could not afford to give her a home and place her where her attractions would not avail? "Try and persuade her to wait. I really think the young man is not serious, any way. You should warn her, as he may be only trifling with her affections, etc."

This last suggestion caused her mother to waver, so she resolved to accept her advice, and acted accordingly. The dutiful daughter, unwilling to increase her mother's burden of sorrow—for her father's death had weighed her down with grief—yielded, her letters became brief and scarce, and then finally discontinued. In reply to why he should thus be treated the unsuspected aunt was every ready with a reason. Her husband was the administrator, appointed by request of the young lady's mother, on her father's large estate; he had no desire for anybody's son-in-law to be confointed with him, when, by a clause in the will, he would have had that privilege. The young lady afterward married into an old Whig family from the native state of John C. Calhoun, and where secession was first nourished in the cradle of Democracy—a movement utterly repugnant to the Whigs. The two never met afterward.

Two grand old ladies of Natchez, both widows, and of fine English descent, were great cronies and were great friends. They were great talkers, especially fond of politics, and had considerable influence among their party. They were Whigs. Every measure was discussed between themselves with as much interest as if they had an audience, which was frequently the case. While sipping their tea in old English style the midnight bell often pealed out the numbers to their astonishment, when one would exclaim, as she drew out her watch:

"I had no idea it was so late. Pray excuse me; you must be sleepy; come to your room."

The other replied: "Indeed, you have been so agreeable I was not aware of the flight of time. No, thank you, I am not the least tired or sleepy, but possibly you are."

"Oh, no, not at all."

After this conversation was resumed. They enacted the same thing over in a couple of hours. They actually sat up all night, and daylight dimmed the astral lamps before they were conscious of it. It was a by-word among their acquaintances, "Too polite! Remember Mrs. Pillmore and Mrs. Braddish."

The late Colonel William H. McArdle, one of the best editors who ever flourished a pen in Mississippi, often told of his wife's ultra love for his party. Before he became a journalist in this state he edited the New Orleans "Tropic" for a number of years. He was an ardent politician and a fearless writer, also a bold man. He had been called out several times by his antagonist to refute his assertions, but with coolness he stood his ground, and came out of three duels unscathed and with honor. It was when Henry Clay, his personal friend, was called out for a candidate by the Whigs for the presidency, and before the days of street cars and telegraphy, that he always had a regular hackman to come for him at his residence and drive him to his office. The morning the result of the election news was received in New Orleans his wife walked to the gate with him. As he was about to enter the carriage she noticed an exulting smile on the face of the driver, so ventured to ask him if he had any election news? He replied, "Yes, madam, Mr. Clay is defeated." Ever after she refused to ride in that Democrat's hack.

The Vertner and Vandorn families of Mississippi were southern blue bloods, all of whom were Whigs. They were related by marriage and had a wide circle of friends and had great influence. The ladies of this family were Whigs also, and great politicians, but had some warm friends on the opposite side. I remember hearing an old lady say, "Well, I'm a Democrat, but the dearest friend I have on earth is Jane Vertner." Time came when little clouds clustered around their friendship, owing to a political discussion between them. Like wise women when they found they could not agree they agreed to disagree; the old lady parted with her friend Jane and neither was in a very delectable mood, but on second thought, concluded she would write to her since there would be so much to forego in future if deprived of her delightful company; accordingly she penned a note after this fashion.

"My Dear Jane: I am extremely sorry that any unpleasantness should have occurred between us, and am willing to meet you half way if you will make up with me, and if you do not, all that I have to say is, I am very glad you gave me that extremely handsome lace before the disagreement occurred. Yourquondam friend,

"M. S."

It is useless to say the fun of the note cemented the broken place, which never after had a crevice.

During the administration of General Zack Taylor, and shortly after his inauguration, Mrs. H., who was distantly related by marriage to the president, held her levee and gave an elegant home. On one occasion Mrs. C., wife of a distinguished Democrat, entered the spacious parlor rather late, and was conducted to rather a remote seat. She remarked to her escort, "Ah! I see no chair of state for a Democrat." This was told her hostess the next day, who at her next levee had 15 new fauteuils supplied reserving the best two for that distinguished lady and her escort, saying "My dear Mrs. C. we may yet have to ask favors at the hands of your party." That party came in power just four years later at the next presidential election.

It was evident that woman was a silent potent factor in politics in the south, and is yet to a great extent, but when she tries to exercise the franchise, then her charm is lost and she will have to battle with the cold world on her own merits. The indescribable fascination which woman exerts with her influence must be adroit and silent, and when she becomes so loud-mouthed as to go to the polls and try to take the reins of government in her own hand, men will look on her with disdain and contempt, which the southern women know to be a fact; therefore we predict it will be a very great while before the new woman will crowd out the womanly woman of the past. Woman is the full-blown flower of creation's

Of which, man is but the bud of bloom and power.

**Thought He Had Quit.**

San Francisco Post.

Colonel McLaughlin sent his Swedish foreman out a few days ago to do some work around the mouth of an old mining shaft, and he took a green countryman with him as an assistant. In a couple of hours the foreman walked up to the colonel's office and remarked:

"Say, colonel, I want anudder man."

"Why, what's the matter with that man I sent out with you?" inquired the colonel.

"Oh, he fell down de shaft 'bout an hour ago, an' he don't come up. I t'ink he yumped his yob."

## SIZING UP A DREAM.

**Letters Seen in a Vision as Interpreted by an Elder.**

A young farmer who, the "Argonaut" asserts, had great conceit, little discretion, and scarcely any education, presented himself once at a Presbyterian conference, and said he wished to be ordained as a preacher.

"I ain't had any great larnin'," he said frankly, "but I reckon I'm called to preach. I've had a vision three nights runnin'; that's why I'm here."

"What was your vision?" inquired one of the elders.

"Well, said the young man, "I dreamt I see a big, round ring in the sky, an' in the middle of it was two great letters—P C. I knew that meant Presbyterian conference, an' here I am."

There was an uncomfortable pause, which was broken by an elder who knew the young man, and was well acquainted with the poverty of his family and the neglected condition of their farm.

"I haven't any gift at reading visions," said the old man, gravely, as he rose from his seat, "but I'd like to put it to my young friend whether he doesn't think it's possible those two letters may have stood for 'Plant Corn?'"

This version was accepted.

# ENIGMATIC ODDITIES.

This department is designed for the entertainment of all lovers of curious questions. Original puzzles of a really novel and interesting character are always desired, and will be welcomed. They, together with answers, should be addressed to The Puzzle Editor of "The Post."

901.—REBUS.

P. UZZLER.

902.—LINKADES.

I.

They stopped beside a ONE, to rest,
And he, in accents hollow,
Admired the statue in its crest—
"A very fine Apollo."
She opened wide TWO laughing eyes,
Exclaimed, "Dear me, how stupid!"
And viewed the TOTAL in surprise—
"I thought that it was Cupid!"

II.

The ONE TWO rode along the range,
Where cattle sniffed the zephyrs;
He scorned the ONES they sell on 'Change,
A THIS TWO of steers and heifers,
But such distress was on his soul,
I shudder to declare it;
In either WHOLE he had a hole,
And no one to repair it!

M. C. S.

903.—TRIPLE CROSS.

A
AACCDEE
E
GGIKLMNNO
O
RRRRRSS

The letters in the above figure are to be transposed, when the first complete horizontal line will give a battle won over an Egyptian sultan; the second, the name of a great soldier; the third, a pope. The vertical lines will give: First, a weapon; second, a decisive battle; third, a species of willow.

REPMEK.

904.—RIDDLE.

I may lead into a sea,
Or part of a fish may be;
On a plate I'm found,
Or the tinkle of a bell.

I am water, I am air,
And yours I meet everywhere;
But I will your touch elude
Like the spirit in the wood.

Sometimes I may bring you joy,
Oft again your peace destroy;
Yet you move with flying feet
When you hear my name repeat.

Over hill and over plain,
Ever the dashing line main,
I am ever wandering,
Sorrow or delight to bring.

AIDYL.

905.—TRANSPOSITION.

"Ten shillings for a box," he cried,
Disdaining quite ONE of interest;
"My bottle's famous all world wide—
The wonder of the century!"

He TWOED an hour thus, I'm sure,
Then ended up in boastful strains:
"Who buys my 'Elixirium' Indian cure'
Can never get soffrin' in the brain!"

One sharp-faced woman eagerly
Purchased a box, though it was dear,
Not subbing what the doctor'd THREE;
"Twas well she did not hear

The FOUR fraud, as he went (I think

With steps that were a bit unsteady),
Add softly, with a wicked wink:
"'Cause why, they've got just that already!"

MABEL P.

906.—POETIC PUZZLE.

(In the following puzzle are secreted 30 of Thomas Hood's poems:)

UNDER THE ELM.

I remember, I remember, joyfully the elm
tree where Ruth and I used to listen to those
evening bells in Autumn. It stood over the
way from our house, and flowers blossomed
near it all the season. Many a fairy tale we
told there, and now and then the Irish school-
master would stop to impart a morning
thought. Fair Inez, often called the forsaken,
kept silence beyond the fields. Some knew her
as the lost heir, and it was an open question
if a black job had not crazed her. Thus love
and lunacy entered into our morning meditations, which time, hope and memory cannot dispel. Near by the workhouse clock ticked a serenade to us. Can I ever forget love lane, where we called the turtles from the pool? No! Childlike we shunned the haunted house where Pomper's ghost catered to fancy. Alas! the progress of art has changed all, but a plain direction finds the old tree, and my thoughts wander to an absentee—dear little Ruth.

T. C. H.

907.—CHARADE.

The ONE had climbed the wooded TWO
As twilight shades were falling;
An armed highwayman sprang to view,
And cried, in voice appalling—
"Hold up your hands! You understand;
I give you just a minute!"
The traveler held up one strong hand,
With a revolver in it.

O, then that robber turned to run,
But soon our hero caught him,
And safely pinioned in the ONE,
Up to the prison brought him.
No shot was fired, for on their oath
They tell me, who have seen them,
The captor and the captive both,
Had not a WHOLE between them.

908.—DELETION.

In the midst of the corn I am always seen,
Where it stands in orderly rows of green.
Should I my position a moment leave,
A labyrinth then you'd surely perceive!

E. R. B.

909.—PROBLEM.

Five-sixths of a certain number is equal to four-sevenths of another number, and the sum of the two numbers is less than 200.
What are the numbers?

PATRICK HANRAHAN.

910.—TRANSPOSITION.

When gathering ONE, some wild fruit,
I wandered o'er TWO, on the Nile.
Till THREE became wearied, then homeward
I went, minus plums all the while.

EFFENDI.

**Answers.**

890.—A lie cannot fly, but scandal has wings.
891.—Cal-car-ate, cal-car, car-a-cal.
892.—"A history in which every particular incident may be true may on the whole be false."
893.—Bell, cell, fell, pell, sell, tell, well, yell.
894.—

F R U T E D
R H O N D A L
U N D E R G O
I D E N T I C
T R A I N S
E N G I N E S
D I O C E S E

895.—Spread, drapes, rasped, parsed, spared.
896.—A, Sir; B, 250; C, £8; D, $40.
897.—Pig-my.
898.—You should bear with your friends' infirmities.
899.—

M O S A I C
A L E U G O
R I N S E D
G O A T I
I M M U R E
D A P P E R

900.—Item, time, emit, mite.

**September Solving.**

Prize Winners.—1. Effendi, Pittsburg. 2. Bob White, Allegheny. 3. Gump, Pittsburg.

Roll of Honor.—L'Allegro, Rex, Jerry Myer, Glass, Corry O'Lanus, Kinks, E. E. Cross, Mrs. Arthur Davis, Aunt Sal, Beside Brilliant, Emma Maloy, Toodles, Al Luminum, Harriet Neal, Lewis McMaster, Olive Fitz, P. B. Kelly, Mrs. J. C. Osborne, Mary P. Brown, I. P. I., Edna Crosby, Fred G. Parker, A. D. Park, Tom.

The November prizes will be announced next week. Look out for them.

# THE POST'S FASHION FIGURES.

## Lady's Opera Cloak.

6559—LADIES' OPERA CLOAK.

Rich green satin brocade made this very elegant cloak, which is lined throughout with shell-pink satin, and trimmed with white ostrich feather bands.

The back fits to the figure closely, three godets being arranged below the waist line, to fall in round box-plaits at the lower edge. The front and sides have the appearance of a large circular cape, which envelops the form completely. The short cape is shaped in star or Van Dyke points all around, and falls gracefully over the shoulders, the front edges separating widely. The neck is finished with a flaring collar, or with feather ruching, as preferred.

Made of cloth lined with silk, and plainly completed, the mode will develop a useful cloak for traveling or for carriage wear.

Camel's hair, plain velvet and fancy cloakings will make up handsomely in this way, lined with plain or fancy brocaded silk or satin.

Pattern No. 6559 is cut in five sizes, viz.: 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Any lady desiring to purchase the above pattern can fill out the appending order blank and mail with remittance to this office. The price of pattern is 10 cents, with 2 cents additional for postage.

ORDER BLANK FOR PATTERNS.

LADY'S OPERA CLOAK—PATTERN 6559.

*TO THE POST, PITTSBURG, PA.:*

*Enclosed find ten cents, and two-cent stamp, for which please mail to me lady's opera cloak pattern No. 6559, as shown by the (above) design in The Sunday Post of October 29, 1895.*

*Bust Measure*..... *Waist Measure*.....

*Name*.....

*Postoffice Address*.....

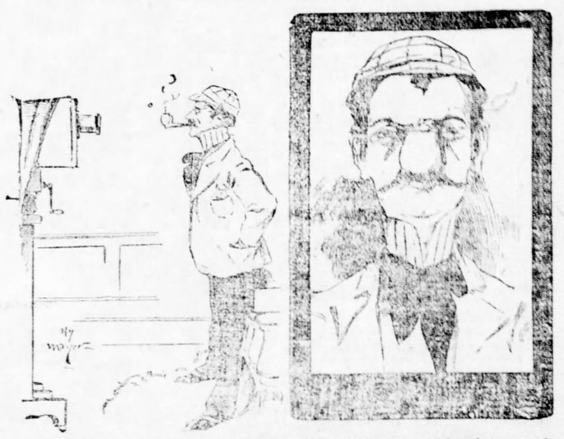
Persons sending for patterns should receive them within 10 days. If they do not, we should be notified.

# A SHORT ENGAGEMENT.

Tillie—Jack only called on Alice three times before they were engaged.

Billie (a tennis enthusiast)—Yes, the match was completed in three love sets.

# TOO SWELL FOR ANYTHING.



Since Charles was in London he has with his bulldog pine. (This Shows the picture full face.)

listed upon having his picture taken


**RAILROADS.**

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

In effect 12:01 a. m., May 20, 1895.

**Trains will leave Union Station, Pittsburg,**

As follows (Eastern Standard Time):

**MAIN LINE EASTWARD.**

Pennsylvania Limited of Pullman Vestibule Cars daily at 7:15 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 1:35 p. m., Philadelphia 4:17 p. m., New York 6:30 p. m., Baltimore 4:20 p. m., Washington 5:45 p. m.

Atlantic Express daily at 3:10 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:17 p. m., New York 2:33 p. m., Baltimore 12:20 p. m., Washington 1:25 p. m.

Altoona Accom. daily, except Sunday, 5:25 a. m.

Day Express daily at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:40 p. m., Philadelphia 5:47 p. m., New York 8:23 p. m., Baltimore 6:15 p. m., Washington 7:30 p. m.

Mail Line Express daily at 8 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:10 p. m., Philadelphia 6:23 p. m., New York 9:23 p. m., Baltimore 6:15 p. m., Washington 7:30 p. m.

Mail train, Sunday only, 8:40 a. m., arrives Harrisburg 7:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:15 p. m.

Mail express daily at 1:00 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 10:20 p. m.

Philadelphia express daily at 4:20 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 1:00 a. m., Philadelphia 4:30 a. m., and New York 7:33 a. m.

Eastern Express at 7:00 p. m., daily, arriving Harrisburg 2:10 a. m., Philadelphia 5:05 a. m., New York 7:43 a. m.

Fast line daily at 8:10 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:30 a. m., Philadelphia 6:52 a. m., New York 9:35 a. m., Baltimore 6:20 a. m., Washington 7:40 a. m.

Johnstown Accom., except Sunday, 3:30 p. m.

Greensburg Accom., 5:15 and 11:20 p. m. week days, 10:30 p. m. Sundays. Blairsville Express 10:45 a. m., except Sunday.

For East Liberty, Wilkinsburg, Braddock and Wall, 5:15, 6:30, 7:20, 7:45, 8:15, 8:35, 9:20, 10:15, 10:45, 11:10 a. m., 12:15, 12:45, 1:00, 1:30, 2:20, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:15, 4:25, 4:40, 5:00, 5:15, 6:25, 8:45, 9:00, 6:20, 6:40, 7:25, 8:20, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 p. m. 12:20 night week days, Sundays 5:15, 8:40, 10:00 a. m., 12:25, 1:00, 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 7:20, 9:30, 10:20 p. m.

Additional trains for East Liberty and Braddock, 8:00 a. m., 4:30 p. m. week days. East Liberty, 7:30 a. m., 7:00 and 8:10 p. m. daily. Wilkinsburg and Wall, 6:00, 6:06 a. m. week days.

For East Liberty, Wilkinsburg and Braddock, 5:35 p. m. week days. Sundays, 8:00 a. m.

**SOUTHWEST PENN RAILWAY.**

For Uniontown, 5:25, 8:35 a. m., 1:00 and 4:25 p. m. week days.

**MONONGAHELA DIVISION.**

On and after 12:01 p. m., May 19, 1895.

For West Brownsville and Uniontown 10:00 a. m. For Belle Vernon and West Brownsville, 7:20 and 10:00 a. m., 1:05 and 4:20 p. m. On Sunday, 8:55 a. m. and 1:01 p. m. For Belle Vernon only, 9:40 p. m. Sundays.

For Monongahela City, Dravosburg and West Elizabeth 6:00, 7:20, 8:35, 10:00 a. m., 1:05, 4:20, 5:20, 6:18 and 11:35 p. m. week days. Sunday, 8:55 a. m., 1:01, 4:30 and 9:40 p. m. Dravosburg only, 11:30 a. m. and 9:10 p. m. week days. West Elizabeth and Dravosburg only, 3:20 p. m. week days.

**WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.**

In effect 12:01 a. m., May 20, 1895.

From FEDERAL STREET STATION, Allegheny City:

For Springdale, week days, 6:30, 8:20, 9:00, 11:25, 11:30 a. m., 1:30, 2:20, 4:00, 5:10, 5:45, 6:10, 6:20, 7:55, 10:35 and 11:30 p. m. Sundays, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 7:10 and 9:30 p. m.

For Butler, week days, 6:55, 9:00, 11:25 a. m., 2:15 and 6:10 p. m. Sundays, 7:30 a. m., 12:35 and 7:10 p. m.

For Freeport, week days, 6:55, 8:20, 11:25 a. m., 2:15, 4:00, 5:50, 7:55, 10:35 and 11:30 p. m. Sunday, 7:30 a. m. and 9:30 p. m.

For Apollo, week days, 11:25 a. m. and 5:10 p. m. Sundays, 9:30 p. m.

For Paulton and Blairsville, week days, 6:55 a. m., 3:15 and 11:30 p. m. Sundays, 7:30 a. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from Hotels and restaurants. Time Cards and full information can be obtained at the Ticket Offices, 110 Fifth avenue, corner Fourth avenue and Try street, and Union station.

S. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

From Pittsburgh Union Station.

## Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

| FROM PITTSBURGH TO | LEAVE | ARRIVE |
|---|---|---|
| Columbus and Chicago | * 1:10 am | * 7:20 am |
| Dayton and Cincinnati | * 1:10 am | * 2:00 am |
| Indianapolis and St. Louis | * 1:10 am | * 2:00 am |
| Alliance and Crestline | † 5:00 am | †11:30 am |
| Alliance and Cleveland | † 6:05 am | †12:40 pm |
| Wellsville and Bellaire | † 7:05 am | † 1:50 pm |
| Alliance and Cleveland | * 7:00 am | * 5:45 pm |
| Mansfield and Toledo | † 7:00 am | † 5:10 pm |
| Fort Wayne and Chicago | * 7:00 am | * 5:10 pm |
| Washington, Penn'a | † 6:30 am | † 5:55 am |
| New Castle and Erie | † 7:20 am | †11:00 am |
| Youngstown and Ashtabula | † 7:20 am | †11:00 am |
| Youngstown and Nfles | † 7:20 am | * 5:55 pm |
| Wellsburg and Wheeling | * 8:10 am | * 5:40 pm |
| Columbus and Cincinnati | * 8:10 am | * 5:40 pm |
| Indianapolis and St. Louis | * 8:10 am | * 5:40 pm |
| Washington, Penn'a | † 8:45 am | † 7:35 am |
| Wellsburg and Wheeling | †11:45 am | † 2:50 pm |
| Columbus and Chicago | *12:20 pm | * 9:40 pm |
| New Castle and Jamestown | †12:20 pm | † 8:40 pm |
| Youngstown and Ashtabula | †12 20 pm | † 8:50 pm |
| Canton and Crestline | * 1:10 pm | * 5:45 pm |
| Mansfield and Toledo | † 1:10 pm | † 1:15 am |
| Alliance and Cleveland | † 1:30 pm | † 5:45 pm |
| Wellsville and Bellaire | † 1:30 pm | †12:40 pm |
| Washington, Penn'a | † 1:55 pm | †10:30 pm |
| Washington, Penn'a | † 3:10 pm | † 2:30 pm |
| Wellsburg and Wheeling | † 3:30 pm | † 8:35 am |
| Washington, Penn'a | † 4:10 pm | † 3:35 pm |
| Salineville and Bellaire | † 4:15 pm | † 9:00 am |
| New Castle and Erie | † 4:30 pm | † 8:50 pm |
| Youngstown and Niles | † 4:30 pm | † 8:40 am |
| The Cleveland Special | * 5:00 pm | *† 5:10 am |
| Washington, Penn'a | † 5:00 pm | † 5:10 am |
| The Chicago Special | * 6:00 pm | * 5:50 am |
| Columbus and Cincinnati | * 8:30 pm | * 5:55 am |
| Indianapolis and St. Louis | * 8:30 pm | * 5:55 am |
| Indianapolis and Louisville | * 8:30 pm | * 7:10 am |
| Mansfield and Toledo | * 8:30 pm | * 5:50 am |
| The Chicago Limited | * 8:30 pm | * 6:00 am |
| Beaver Falls and New Castle | *10:20 pm | * 5:55 pm |
| Alliance and Cleveland | *11:00 pm | * 5:40 am |

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS AND PENNSYLVANIA DINING CARS run through, East and West, on principal trains.

LOCAL SLEEPING CARS running to Columbus, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Toledo are ready for occupancy at Pittsburgh Union Station, at 9 o'clock, p. m., city time.

TIME TABLES of Accommodation Trains not mentioned above, can be obtained at 110 Fifth Avenue and Union Station, Pittsburgh, and at principal ticket offices of the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH WOOD, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

## PITTSBURG & LAKE ERIE R. R.

**CLEVELAND SHORT LINE.**

**Schedule in Effect June 9, 1895.**

**CENTRAL TIME.**

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Chic. and Cleve'd "Flyer" | * 7

# NEW YORK SECURITIES.

**SPECULATION QUIET AND WITH A DOWNWARD TENDENCY DURING THE WEEK.**

## IMPORTS CONTINUE LARGE.

**Trading in Bonds Moderate, and an Easy Tone Prevailed.**

**MINING SHARES LARGELY DEALT IN**

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The market today opened with a fair degree of activity, but prices were irregular. An inquiry soon appeared for Sugar and the Grangers, which gained substantial fractions. Lighter advances occurred in other shares aside from Illinois steel, which rose 1¾, and Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred 1 per cent. Near 11 o'clock the bears made a demonstration on the industrials, particularly Leather and Sugar. The drive was effective, and weakness was also imparted, though in a lesser degree, to the general railway list. The more extreme losses were, in Leather preferred 3⅝, do. common 1⅜. Sugar 1⅞ and Pacific Mail and Chicago gas 1¼ per cent. The market closed weak at the lowest prices of the day.

For the week the speculation has been rather quiet, with a downward trend. Liquidation has been clearly evident in a number o fstocks, particularly Manhattan, Leather preferred, Tennessee coal and Sugar. Occasional rallies occurred, but the reactionary movement was soon resumed. The news affecting the market has been mainly favorable, and its failure to exert an influence has been considered to indicate that the leading manipulators, having discounted the encouraging factors in the business situation, are desirous of a lower range of prices before again taking the bull side.

An important development has been the joining hands by all of the hitherto contending interests in the Northern Pacific property. Foreign exchange, while abating in strength somewhat, has not reflected to the full satisfaction of the bulls.

Our imports continue large, so that our merchandise trade balance is less favorable than in former years. The result has been a demand for commercial bills on the part of importers pressing upon a light supply. International trading in securities seems to be rather against us, largely because of the acute difficulties that appear to press upon the mining stock speculators in London and on the continent.

In Union Pacific the impression is gaining ground that the reorganization will be delayed, owing to the difficulty of securing favorable legislation from congress regarding the government debt. Distilling participated in the general weakness of the market, but steadied on the unofficial report of an agreement between all of the important interests in the trade. Manhattan sold down 4½ per cent on realizing to 106⅞, rallied to 107⅝, and closed with a net loss of 3 per cent. The decline was attended by reports of probable large expenditures necessary for renewals.

Leather preferred rose 1⅝ per cent to 79 on reports of a settlement of the fight on Union tanned sole leather and of the probable acquisition of the independent tanneries by the United States leather company. The denial of the allegations resulted in a drop to 70⅝, a net loss of 6 points for the week. The common lost 2 per cent. Sugar scored an early gain of 1 per cent to 108, reacted to 103¾ and closed within ⅛ per cent of the lowest. The decline was attributed to the alleged unfavorable trade conditions, prices for sugars having shown a lower range.

Other shares which were conspicuous in the downward movement were: Missouri Pacific, Louisville & Nashville, Tennessee coal, Kansas & Texas preferred and the Minneapolis & St. Louis shares. A few material gains occurred in the inactive stocks. The aggregate sales were 992,900.

The trading in bonds to-day was moderate in volume, and an easier tone prevailed. The sales were $534,000. Missouri Pacific trust 5s rose 7 per cent, Houston & Central general 4s 1 per cent, Manhattan consol 4s 1¼ and Morris & Essex 1sts 1 per cent. Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado 5s declined 2, and East Tennessee reorganization lien 4-5s 1 per cent. The transactions in governments aggregated $30,000.

In state issues there were $2,000 Tennesee 6s, new series, a like amount of North Carolina consol 4s and 50 small bonds of the last mentioned company. The dealings in bonds for the week were upon a declining movement. Hocking Valley issues were depressed sharply in the early operations on reports of labor difficulties in the territory of the road. The losses were partially recovered later.

Substantial gains were made in some of the usually inactive bonds, including Missouri Pacific trust 5s 1 per cent, Utah northern 4s 6, Toledo, Ann Arbor & Mt. Pleasant 6s trust receipts 5⅝, do. Grand Trunk 1sts 3, Buffalo & Susquehanna 1sts 5, and Erie reorganization lien 1sts 4⅞ per cent. The more important declines were in St. Louis & San Francisco trust 5s 5 per cent and Hocking Valley 5s 3¼ per cent. The aggregate sales were $7,394,000.

Government bonds were quiet and lower on sales of $100,000.

State morigages were featureless. Transactions were $65,750, of which $40,000 were Virginia deferred 6s stamped.

Silver certificates were dull but higher. Purchases were noted of $36,000 at 67⅝@68¼.

Mining shares were largely dealt in, the transactions reaching 12,400 shares, including 5,800 shares of Lacrosse at an improvements of 5 cents.

---

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The "Evening Post's" financial cablegrams: The settlement in Kaffirs is proceeding satisfactorily. Continuation rates are easy, but the tone closes dull on a renewal of sales here and from Paris. The other markets were neglected. The general settlement will begin on Monday. Pessimistic views are current about Americans.

The Paris market rate is still disorganized, with nothing under the bank money. Money is very tight in Vienna.

---

Woerishoffer & Co. to Henry Sproul & Co.: The market promised to be better to-day, but the fresh and severe decline in Leather preferred checked any advance. The elements, however, are on the bull side, whatever temporary results may follow aggressive bear manipulation. It's fortunate that the downward course of Leather comes at this time, and falls on a dull but generally strong market. The danger of this liquidation will be out of the way when the temper of speculation really changes. The controlling influence in this market has been the fear of gold exports during the week. Incidentally the southern and southwestern stocks have been weakened by the flurry in cotton, which was brought into fresh prominence by the shortage in the crop, but with no new data. As to the course of foreign exchange, we quote from the "Financial Chronicle": "The easier exchange market as the week closes is due to the fact that according to the views of those best able to judge bills enough are in sight now to meet all the requirements of the market, at least for next week. In regard to exports of cotton, the same authority says the movement is delayed because the season began nearly six weeks later than last year."

---

By private wire to John D. Armstrong & Co.: Liverpool was higher. There were many claims of drought damage from different sources. Export clearances for the week, 2,658,000 bushels, 250,000 bushels over the week before. These bull influences were effective for about an hour. They were all outweighed by a predicition of rain for the upper half of the winter wheat belt between now and Monday. December opened at 61¼c, sold between 61¾ and 60½@60⅝c, and closed at the bottom. A liberal estimate on local receipts for Monday, 480 cars, precipitated a lot of selling just at the close. Receipts for today were 358 cars. Primary receipts for the week were even larger than last, and almost double last year's, 8,200,000 bushels, against 7,900,000 bushels and 4,900,000 bushels the same week last year. It is the expectation the visible will increase about 2,000,000 bushels, there being the prospect of very large increases here and at Minneapolis. Receipts at the two northwestern points keep up to railway facilities, 1,110 cars to-day, against 1,050 cars last year. The "Modern Miller" had a most sensational summary of the drought situation, but this authority is never anything except bullish. The market acts heavy, in spite of the bull news of the past two weeks.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of the New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

| STOCKS. | Open-ing. | High-est. | Low-est. | Clos-ing. | Close Oc. 25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A., T. & S. F. | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20½ |
| Am. Cot. Oil Co. | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 |
| do. pref. | .... | .... | .... | .... | 65½ |
| Am. S. Ref. Co. | 104½ | 105¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ | 105¾ |
| do. pref. | .... | .... | .... | 100¼ | 100 |
| Am. Tobacco Co. | 93⅝ | 93⅞ | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93½ |
| Balto. & Ohio | .... | .... | .... | 69 | 69 |
| Canada Southern | 55⅞ | 55⅞ | 55⅝ | 55⅝ | 56 |
| Canadian Pacific | .... | .... | .... | 59 | 59½ |
| Chi. G. Tr. Rets. | 69 | 69¼ | 68 | 68 | 68¾ |
| C., B. & Q. | 86 | 86⅜ | 85⅞ | 85⅞ | 86¼ |
| C. H. V. & T. | .... | .... | .... | 21 | 21½ |
| Consolidated Gas. | 148⅜ | 149 | 148¼ | 148¼ | 148¾ |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42½ | 42¾ | 42¾ |
| Chesa. & Ohio | 18⅞ | 19 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅞ |
| D., L. & W. | 167½ | 167½ | 167¼ | 167 | 167 |
| Del. & Hudson | .... | .... | .... | 131 | 131 |
| D. & C. F. Co. | 23⅜ | 23½ | 23⅝ | 23⅜ | 23½ |
| Erie | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13½ |
| Gen. Electric Co. | 35⅜ | 35⅝ | 35¼ | 35⅜ | 36 |
| Illinois Central | 99¼ | 100 | 100¼ | 99½ | 100 |
| L. S. & M. S. | 150½ | 150½ | 150½ | 150 | 150 |
| L. E. & W. | .... | .... | .... | 22 | 22 |
| do. pref. | .... | .... | .... | 77 | 77 |
| Lous. & Nash. | 59⅜ | 59⅝ | 58⅞ | 58⅞ | 59½ |
| Michigan Central | .... | .... | .... | 97½ | 98 |
| Manhattan Con. | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¾ |
| Missouri Pacific | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 33⅝ | 33⅞ | 34⅛ |
| Nat. Lead Co. | 33 | 33 | 32½ | 32½ | 33⅜ |
| do. pref. | .... | .... | .... | 90 | 90 |
| N. Y. Central | .... | .... | .... | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| N. Y. & N. E. | .... | .... | .... | 37 | 37 |
| N. J. Central | .... | .... | .... | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| N. Y., O. & W. | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ |
| North. Pac. | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3⅝ |
| do. pref. | .... | .... | .... | 13½ | 13½ |
| Northwest | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | 106½ | 106¼ | 106½ |
| Northern Pacific. | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5 | 5 | 184⅜ |
| N. American Co. | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 5 |
| Omaha | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 42⅜ | 42⅜ | 42⅝ |
| Pacific Mail | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | 30 | 30¼ | 31⅛ |
| Pullman Car Co. | .... | .... | .... | 171 | 171 |
| Pa. Co., C. & St. L. | .... | .... | .... | 18 | 18 |
| do. pref. | .... | .... | .... | .... | 55½ |
| Reading | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 19 |
| Rock Island | 77 | 77⅛ | 76⅞ | 76⅞ | 76⅞ |
| Southern Ry. | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅜ |
| do. pref. | 36⅜ | 36⅜ | 36 | 36 | 36½ |
| St. Paul | 76⅝ | 76⅝ | 75¼ | 75¼ | 76¼ |
| do. pref. | 126½ | 126½ | 126½ | 126 | 126½ |
| Tenn. C. & I. | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 30⅛ |
| Texas & Pacific. | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| Union Pacific. | 12⅜ | 12⅞ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 13⅛ |
| U. S. Rubber Co. | .... | .... | .... | 40 | 40 |
| do. pref. | .... | .... | .... | 93½ | 93½ |
| U. S. Cordage Co. | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅝ |
| do. pref. | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14½ |
| U. S. Leather | 12½ | 12⅝ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅝ |
| do. pref. | 74 | 74½ | 70⅝ | 71 | 79 |
| Wabash | .... | .... | .... | 8½ | 8 |
| do. pref. | 21⅜ | 21⅝ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅞ |
| W. U. Tel. | 91½ | 91½ | 91⅜ | 91⅜ | 91¾ |
| W. & L. E. | 14½ | 14⅝ | 14⅜ | 14½ | 14⅝ |
| do. pref. | .... | .... | .... | 44½ | 45 |
| Wisconsin Cent. | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5½ | .... |

Furnished by Whitney & Stephenson, senior Pittsburg members of the New York stock exchange, at No. 57 Fourth avenue (old style):

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 4s, reg. | 122½ | N. Y. C. 1sts | 110½ |
| do. 4s, coup. | 113⅝ | C. P. 1sts of '95 | 104½ |
| do. 4s, reg. | 111⅝ | D. & R. G. 7s | 117½ |
| do. 4s, coup. | 113⅛ | do. 4s | 94 |
| do. 2s, reg. | 97¼ | Erie 2ds | 67 |
| do. new 4s, reg. | 121½ | G. H. & S. A. 6s | 103 |
| do. new 4s, coup | 123⅜ | do. 7s | 104⅞ |
| Pacific 6s of '95 | 107½ | H. & T. Cent. 5s | 112 |
| Ala. Class A | 106½ | do. con. 6s | 110 |
| do. Class B | 106½ | M. K. T. 1st 4s | 88⅝ |
| do. Class C | 100 | do. second 4s | 65½ |
| do. currency | 100 | Mutual Union 6s | 107 |
| La. new con. 4s | 98¾ | N. J. C. gen. 5s | 119½ |
| Missouri 6s | 100 | North. Pac. 1sts | 118 |
| N. Carolina 6s | 123 | do. 2ds | 103 |
| do. 4s | 97½ | Northwest cons. | 141 |
| S. Car. non-fund. | 1 | do. S. F. deb. 5s | 112½ |
| Tenn. new set 6s | 84 | R. G. W. 1sts | 77⅝ |
| do. 5s | 105 | St. Paul con. 7s | 127½ |
| do. old 6s | 103 | do. C. & P. W. 5s | 120 |
| Va. Centuries | 62 | St. L. & I. M. g. 5s | 85½ |
| do. deferred | 6 | St. L. & S. F. g. 6s | 108 |
| Atchison 4s | 80 | Texas Pac. 1sts | 8 |
| do. second A | 32 | do. 2ds | 14½ |
| Can. So. 2ds | 107½ | U. P. 1sts of '96 | 109½ |
| L. & N. Un'd 4s | 84½ | | |

*Bid.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 115,162 shares, including:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sugar | 29,300 | Rock Island | 1,600 |
| Atchison | 2,400 | St. Paul | 8,600 |
| Chicago Gas | 2,500 | Tenn. C. & I. | 4,700 |
| D., L. & W. | 4,100 | U. S. Leather | 7,000 |
| Louis. & Nash. | 2,500 | do. pref. | 16,181 |
| Pacific Mail | 2,800 | W. & L. E. | 2,000 |
| Reading | 4,700 | | |

---

### Boston Stocks.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A., T. & S. F. | 20¼ | Illinois Steel | 79 |
| Am. Sugar | 103⅝ | Mexican Central | 13½ |
| do. pref. | 100 | Old Colony | 177 |
| Bay State Gas | 1¼ | Ore. Short Line | 9¾ |
| Bell Telephone | 179 | Rubber | 29½ |
| Boston & Albany | 208 | San Diego | 2½ |
| Boston & Maine | 178 | Union Pacific | 12½ |
| C., B. & Q. | 85¾ | West End | 89 |
| Edison El. Ill. | 150 | do. pref. | 110 |
| Fitchburg | 81½ | West. Electric | 35¼ |
| General Electric | 35⅞ | Wisconsin Cent. | 5½ |
| do. pref. | 65 | | |

---

### Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received by Henry Sproul & Co.:

| | Bid. | Ask. | | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Penn. Cent. | 56 | 56¼ | Ind. Trac. | 33½ | 35 |
| Leh. Valley | 44¾ | 44⅞ | Elec. Trac. | 55 | 56¼ |
| Leh. Nav. | 47 | 48 | Peoples Tr. | 58¼ | 58½ |
| Met. Trac. | 104 | 104½ | United G. Im. | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| Phila. Trac. | 75½ | 75¾ | Storage | 72 | 72½ |

---

### Chicago Stocks.

| | Open-ing. | High-est. | Low-est. | Clos-ing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Chicago St. Ry. | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 |
| North Chicago St. Ry. | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Lake Street El. R. R. | 27 | 27¼ | 27 | 27 |
| Alley "L." | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ |
| Diamond Match Co. | 129 | 130½ | 129 | 130 |

---

### Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Coffee—Santos, firm; good average Santos, 14c; receipts, 14,000 bags; stock, 365,000 bags. Hamburg quiet and unchanged; sales, 8,000 bags. Rio quiet; No. 7 Rio, 14c; exchange, 10¾d; receipts, 7,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 3,000 bags; for Europe, 4,000 bags; stock, 203,000 bags; warehouse deliveries from New York yesterday, 13,045 bags; New York stock to-day, 285,275 bags; United States stock, 360,984 bags; afloat for the United States, 204,000 bags; total visible for the United States, 564,506 bags, against 450,429 bags last year. Options opened steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower; ruled quiet, but advanced on local manipulation in absence of selling pressure; closed quiet and steady at a net advance of 5@15 points; December, 14.70c. Spot coffee—Rio market quiet, at decline; No. 7, 15½c; mild market dull; Cordova, 18@18¾c; sales, none.

Sugar—Raw, quiet but firm; fair refining, 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 3¼c; refined, steady; conctioners A, 4¼c; powdered, 4⅝c; granulated, 4⅜c.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Cane sugar quiet, but steady; centrifugal Java, 12s 9d; Muscovado, fair refining, 10s 9d; beef sugar firm and rather dearer; October and November, 10s 9d.

---

### Pittsburg Bonds Abroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Allegheny Valley 7 3-10s, coupon, 103; do. coupon, 129; Pittsburg, St. Louis & Cincinnati, registered coupon, 114@114½; do. coupon, 114; Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburg branch, coupon, 102; do. coupon, 102; Western New York & Pennsylvania trust certificates, 3½.

---

### Turpentine.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Rosin firm; strained, common to good, $1 65@1 70. Turpentine quiet at 28½@28¾c.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 26.—Rosin firm at $1 20@1 30. Turpentine firm at 25½c.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 26.—Spirits firm at 25½c; sales, 500 barrels. Rosin firm.

---

### Specie Movement.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The exports of specie from the port of New York for the week amounted to $20,000 in gold and $658,000 in silver. The imports were: Gold, $211,774; silver, $11,554; dry goods, $2,205,360; general merchandise, $8,071,608.

---

### Cash Whisky Market.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—Whisky quiet at $1 22.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—Whisky steady; sales, 609 barrels at $1 22.

# LOCAL STOCKS AND FINANCES.

**MONOTONOUS DULLNESS PREVAILS, AND THE PUBLIC IS NOT IN THE MARKET.**

## VALUES ARE UNCHANGED.

**Traders Apparently Waiting on Traction Negotiations.**

**LIGHT BUSINESS DONE YESTERDAY**

SATURDAY, Oct. 26.

The situation in local securities remains unchanged, and there is still in evidence the monotonous dullness which has been the prevailing characteristic of the market so long. The public is not a pronounced power in speculation, and those inclining to become investors are rather cautious, apparently being disposed to await the result of the street railway negotiations now going on. The traction and other local speculative properties continue to hold up to their average earning capacities, and the industries which contribute more or less to their maintenance continue in a satisfactory condition, but business on the exchange lags. Nothwithstanding the favorable features in the general situation, the stock market continues in a well-worn rut. In the traction group steadiness was the rule. Central traction and Manchester traction were firm until the latter half of the week, when both exhibited slight signs of weakness, because of lack of support. A portion of the easiness of the latter was probably due to the misstatements in regard to the basis on which Manchester traction is to be absorbed by the Consolidated traction company. The bidding price of Central dropped a fraction, and Manchester traction sold lower than the best price of the week. The slight weakness in these securities is probably only of a temporary nature. Pleasant Valley was quiet, and Birmingham traction fluctuated between 15½ and 15⅝ bid. Duquesne traction was stagnant. In the natural gas group Philadelphia was steady, and the demand for the favorite was not strong enough to compel any advance in value. There was some demand for Chartiers gas at 7½, and Peoples natural gas was quoted at 25 bid. There was a good inquiry for Peoples pipeage at times, and although buyers and sellers were near each other occasionally, no trading was done in the stock. Wheeling gas was quiet and unchanged. The railroad group was firm, and moderate advances were made, Pittsburg, Virginia & Chralesto railroad advancing to 44½, a gain of ¼, and Allegheny Valley preferred making a slight gain over the price made in the first half of the week. Pittsburg & Western was mentioned, but the financial position of the company is not a good argument for strong buying, nor is it likely to cause any marked advances over prices now made on the common and preferred stock. The only active stock in the electric group was strong, and made a fractional advance, while the craze to speculate in mining properties made a beginning this week by some business being done in Luster. The bank, insurance and bridge stocks mentioned show no changes of importance, and the bond market was steady and quiet, yet displayed quite a tendency to strength at times.

---

The changes in the values of the most active securities, as compared with last Saturday, are as follows: Mercantile trust, advance 3; Chartiers gas, advance ¼; Peoples pipeage, advance ½; Philadelphia company, decline ¼; Wheeling gas, advance ⅛; Central traction, decline ¼; Pleasant Valley, advance ¼; Birmingham traction, advance ½; Duquesne traction, decline ¼; Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad, advance 1¼; Luster mining, decline ⅛; Monongahela water, decline ½; Air Brake, advance 1; Pittsburg Junction first mortgage, advance ½; Central traction 5s, advance ¾.

---

The sales on the exchange this week were 2,329 shares of stock and $1,000 bonds, against 1,165 shares of stock and $4,000 bonds in the corresponding week last year. The business was distributed as follows:

145 shares Central traction, 28.
614 shares Manchester traction, 39¾@40.
100 shares Duquesne traction, 34⅝@34¾.
50 shares Citizens traction, 67.
250 shares Philadelphia gas, 15@15⅛.
100 shares Chartiers gas, 7⅞.
112 shares Manufacturers natural gas, 42½.
20 shares Allegheny gas, 50¾.
372 shares Allegheny Valley railroad preferred, 11⅝.
50 shares Pittsburg Junction railroad, 32.
137 shares Switch and Signal, 14@14¼.
138 shares United States glass, 15⅝.
171 shares Luster mining, 11¾@12.
170 shares Electric second preferred, 30⅝.
$1,000 Birmingham traction 5s, 98⅝.

---

Henry Clews in his weekly letter says: The only factors that can be regarded as unfavorable for the moment are the upward tendency in foreign exchange, and the dangers of an outbreak in the "Kaffir" shares at London and Paris. At Paris, there has already been a heavy fall in those stocks, but it is hoped that the reported intervention of the Rothschilds may prevent the occurrence of any serious form of panic. At London, however, there is no such protection, and there apprehension still exists of serious embarrassments at the next exchange settlement. In the meantime, our securities on that market suffer in sympathy; the amounts being returned here are no longer important, and are perhaps more than offset by the value of first-class railroad mortgages going out. For the time being, the supply of foreign bills seems to fall behind the demand, and hence exchange rates have risen again to within a small fraction of the specie-shipping point. No important outflow of gold, however, is expected.

---

The treasury's usual 10 days' statement of the kinds of money used in customs payments shows, as compared with the preceding statement, an increase of 1 per cent in silver coin, of 0.7 per cent in silver certificates, and of 0.2 per cent in treasury notes, and a decrease of 1.0 per cent in United States notes. The proportions were as follows: Gold coin 0.1, against none in the corresponding period of 1894; silver coin 0.1 per cent, no change; gold certificates, none in both years; silver certificates, 23.9 per cent, against 26.5 per cent; United States notes 74.8 per cent, against 67.1 per cent, and treasury notes 1.1 per cent, against 16.3 per cent in 1894. Total receipts were $5,729,930, against $3,412,347 in the preceding period, $5,172,057 in the corresponding period of 1894, and $5,038,258 in 1893.

---

Manager Chaplin's report of the clearings of the Pittsburg clearing house for the week ending October 26 shows the following:

| Days. | Exchanges. | Balances. |
|---|---|---|
| Monday | $ 2,298,027 61 | $ 388,377 88 |
| Tuesday | 3,219,274 89 | 358,650 24 |
| Wednesday | 3,265,895 77 | 482,211 91 |
| Thursday | 2,903,184 06 | 440,102 83 |
| Friday | 2,501,384 12 | 442,779 92 |
| Saturday | 2,442,480 36 | 589,611 90 |
| Totals for week | $16,726,725 84 | $2,681,925 70 |

Compared with the corresponding week in previous years the exchanges were as follows: Week ending—

| | |
|---|---|
| October 26, 1895 | $16,726,725 84 |
| October 27, 1894 | 14,173,953 40 |
| October 28, 1893 | 11,297,855 82 |
| October 29, 1892 | 16,426,616 82 |
| October 31, 1891 | 13,622,345 41 |

Total to date—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1895 | $901,220,937 48 |
| 1894 | 535,485,002 24 |
| 1893 | 560,853,689 97 |
| 1892 | 630,133,036 32 |
| 1891 | 563,548,123 57 |

---

Changes in the New York bank statement this week were small and unimportant. The reserve increased over $1,300,000, while loans fell off almost $2,000,000. The money market is not satisfactory, and the decline in the reserve, as against the recent large amount, has not served to advance loaning rates. The statement is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Reserve, increase | $ 1,309,525 |
| Loans, decrease | 1,827,500 |
| Specie, decrease | 1,299,800 |
| Legal tenders, decrease | 3,081,000 |
| Deposits, decrease | 1,270,900 |
| Circulation, decrease | 80,800 |
| Surplus, reserve | 16,694,700 |

---

There was very little demand for securities at the brief session of the stock exchange this morning, and the business on the regular call amounted to only 80 shares of stock. After a single trade in Philile the bidding price fell off a fraction, and the final bid was the lowest of the week. Chartiers gas advanced from 7 to 7½ bid, and there was still the usual demand for Peoples pipeage at 12½. Wheeling was a shade stronger than on yesterday, and closed at a bid a shade higher. In the traction group Central traction was unchanged, and Citizens traction was not mentioned. Pleasant Valley was quiet at 21½ bid, and Birmingham traction was inclined to easiness, being offered down to 15⅜ in 100-share lots. After the close of the call it was offered still lower at 15⅜, and 15½ was bid for 200 shares. Duquesne traction was weak and closed lower at 31¼ bid. Manchester traction was offered at 40, but no bids were made on quotable lots. Air Brake was stronger and advanced to 102 bid, that price being made on 100 shares. Monongahela water was weak and closed a fraction lower than on yesterday, 100 shares being offered at 29. The remaining active part of the list was quoted about as usual. The market closed dull. The following sale was made: 80 shares of Philadelphia company at 15.

---

Air Brake has not been offered this week, but 142 was bid for 100 shares this morning.

Central traction has been very quiet for several days, and the top seems to have been reached for the present.

Citizens traction sold at 67 this week, the lowest point reached since the line was leased to the Ft. Pitt Company.

For Pittsburg plate glass stock 70 was asked, and 67 was bid for a block of 100 shares.

A lot of 100 shares of Standard plate glass stock was offered at 19, and subsequently at 18, while no bids were made.

One Second avenue traction bond, new issue, was offered at par and interest, and for the old issue 102½ was bid.

A lot of 23 shares of Allegheny county light stock was offered at 94. None of the members of the electric group were mentioned in quotable lots.

Monongahela water was offered to the extent of 100 shares at 29, but there was no demand. A short time since this stock sold at 32, and there was a pressure to buy. The St. Clair water company, which has become an active rival for the water patronage on the Southside, seems to be doing enough business to have a depressing influence on the securities of the Monongahela company.

On call this morning 50 shares of Birmingham traction were offered at 15⅞, and 15⅝ was bid. After the close of proceedings 25 and 50-share lots were offered at 15⅝, and 15½ was bid for a block of 200 shares. The close was weak.

The hesitation displayed by Duquesne traction is attributed to the fact that some of its large holders have been selling in order to obtain funds for immediate use in connection with the traction deals.

With regard to the consolidation, in addition to President Hill's assertion that the Manchester traction stock will have to be figured at its full par value per share, it is stated that the Eberhardt party in the board will fight to the last resort against any offer less than 6 per cent on par.

The Reading railroad company has the following interests to pay on November 1: Catawissa railroad, $150,000; North Pennsylvania, $220,000; Delaware & Bound Brook, $68,000; Shamokin, Sunbury & Lewisburg, $35,000; Schuylkill & Lehigh, $32,600; first series 5s, $50,000; Car trust, interest and principal, $340,000; Delaware River terminals, $17,500; divisional mortgages, etc., $35,000; Atlantic City railroad 5s, $55,000.

To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $182,592,341; gold reserve, $93,267,360.

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

| | Bid. | Ask. | | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Com. Nat. | 97 | .... | Pitts. Junc. | .... | 32 |
| Diamond | .... | .... | do. pref. | .... | .... |
| Fidel. Title | 142 | .... | St. L. R. R. | 18 | .... |
| Mer. T. Co. | 125 | .... | P., V. & C. R. | 44½ | 45 |
| Union Tr. | 125 | .... | Sou. Brass | 43 | .... |
| City Pass. | 49 | .... | Luster Min. | 11¾ | 12 |
| Teutonia In. | 52½ | .... | Mon. Water | 29 | .... |
| Afy. Il. Gas | 50½ | 50¾ | U. S. & M. | 14 | 14¾ |
| Cons. Ill. G. | 8 | .... | W. A. Co. | 142 | .... |
| Phila. Il. G. | 80 | 8 | U. S. Cable | .... | 101 |
| C. V. Gas | 7½ | .... | BONDS. | | |
| P. N. G. Co. | 12½ | .... | Bir. Tr. 5s | .... | 98¾ |
| Phila. Co. | 14⅜ | 14¾ | Man. Tr. 5s | 106 | .... |
| Phila. Co., pf. | 44 | 45 | M., E. & S. 5s | .... | 106½ |
| Cent. Trac. | 170 | 175 | P. & A. Fer. 5s | 102½ | .... |
| Cent. Trac. | 274 | 275 | P. & A. Fer. 4s | .... | 91 |
| P. V. & C. | 44 | 44½ | P. & W. 4s | 90 | .... |
| Bir. Trac. | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | Cent. Tr. 5s | 110 | .... |
| Duq. Trac. | 31¼ | 31¾ | Pitts. Trac. 5s | 104½ | .... |
| Man. Trac. | 40 | .... | Pitts. Junc. 6s | 100 | .... |
| A. V. pref. | 11½ | 11¾ | 1st m. 6s | 124 | .... |

---

### MONETARY.

The local money market has been firm all week, there being a very good inquiry for time and call loans at 6 per cent. The clearing house figures are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Yesterday's exchanges | $2,442,480 36 |
| Yesterday's balances | 589,611 90 |
| Daily average exchanges | 2,787,787 64 |
| Daily average last week | 2,665,611 45 |

---

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The bank clearings to-day were $12,540,553; balances, $1,512,551.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Clearings, $14,634,000. Money on call firm at 5@6½ per cent. Commercial paper, 6@6½ per cent. New York exchange, 25c discount.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Clearings, $106,688,990; balances, $5,757,655.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—Clearings, $2,287,241; balances, $228,508.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Clearings, $15,763,966; balances, $2,052,371.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—Money 4@6 per cent. New York exchange, 25c premium. Clearings to-day, $2,010,400.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—Clearings, $2,945,990; balances, $360,247. Money, 5@7 per cent. New York exchange, 75c discount bid.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—Clearings, $2,017,816.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 26.—Clearings, $315,300; balances, $110,240.

---

### Foreign Financial.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Consols for money, 107⅜; do for the account, 107⅜; Canadian Pacific, 69¾; Erie, 13¾; do. seconds, 79½; Illinois Central, 101¾; Mexican ordinary, 21; St. Paul common, 73½; New York Central, 103¼; Pennsylvania, 57⅝; Reading, 9⅝; Mexican Central new 4s, 72¾; bar silver, 30 15-16d per ounce. Money at ¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills and three-months' bills ¾ per cent.

The amount of bullion gone into the bank of England on balance to-day £24,000. Gold is quoted to-day at Buenos Ayres at 227.50; at Madrid, 16; at Lisbon, 24; at St. Petersburg, 50; at Athens, 77; at Rome, 105.42½; at Vienna, 103.

BERLIN, Oct. 26—Exchange on London eight days' sight, 20m 42½pfgs.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Three per cent rentes 100f 52½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 24c for checks.

---

### Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—There was a little stir with the opening of the market, but as urgent wants were supplied, buyers retired and the quietness usual to the Saturday half-holiday became more apparent. The usual large sales through deliveries on former engagements were affected, but otherwise there was a limited volume of sales. Printing cloths quiet but firm at 3¼c. Sales for the week, 173,000 pieces.

# COMMERCIAL MARKETS STEADY.

**A VERY GOOD DEMAND FOR STAPLES, BUT ACTIVITY IS NOT CONSPICUOUS.**

## GROCERY BUSINESS QUIET.

**Hardware and Dry Goods Movement Satisfactory.**

**VEGETABLES AND FRUITS EASY.**

SATURDAY, Oct. 26.

Local commercial markets were steady this week and the volume of business transacted was up to the usual average. There was a moderate to good demand in many departments, but in some quarters there are still complaints of a want of activity. This is not a conspicuous feature, but it exists to some extent, even in those lines known as staples and for which there is at all times a demand. This condition of affairs is for the most part due to the hand-to-mouth buying which was inaugurated in the late hard times, and to the reluctance of wholesale dealers to give unlimited credit. The grocery trade is generally in a satisfactory condition. The demand for staples is very good and the volume of trade is in some lines, large. Coffee is firmer, and sugar steady on a very good demand. Molasses and syrups are quiet, and canned goods are moderately active, while evaporated and dried fruits are in steady demand. Hardware is not booming, but there is healthy movement in some lines of seasonable goods. This trade is to some extent dominated by the condition of the iron business. Drugs are steady, and there is a moderate movement in paints and oils. A satisfactory movement continues in dry goods, and local jobbers are supplying nearby retailers with large quantities of goods. Flannels and other lines have no grounds for complaint. The country produce markets are steady but lacking in activity. Butter is a little dull, owing to the large supplies, cheese active and fall makes of cheese being in request. Eggs are disposed to irregularity at times and dealers claim they are too low as compared with eastern markets. Green fruits move readily, and the demand for vegetables is hardly up to the supply. Receipts of potatoes are heavy, and these have been inclined to easiness. The grain market has developed only one strong spot this week, oats gaining a little on the extremely low basis attained. Corn and millfeed were dull and showed a downward tendency. Wheat has been quiet, and flour moderately active. Hay has been steady.

---

### Country Produce.

BEANS—Domestic navy, $1 40@1 50 per bushel; lima, fancy, bags, 5@5½c per lb; red kidney, $1 85@2 10 per bushel.

BERRIES—Cranberries, $2 50@2 75 per box; grapes, 16@19c per 4-lb basket; 4-lb basket, 9@11c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@3¾c.

BUTTER—Creameries, extras, 25@26c; firsts, 22@23c; gathered cream creameries, extras, 22c; fair to choice dairy, 15@16c; low grades, 10@12c.

CHEESE—New York fall make, 9¼@10c; Ohio, new, 8½@9c; Wisconsin Swiss, 12@12½c; Ohio Swiss, 11@11½c; imported Swiss, 28@29c; domestic, 10@11c.

CIDER—Sand refined, $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sweet apple, $2 50@3 50; crab apple, $6 00@7 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, new laid stock, 19@20c; ½c additional for candled stock; southern fresh, 16c.

GAME—Duck, teal, per dozen, $2 25@3 00; mallard, per dozen, $3 50@4 00; woodcock, per dozen, $3 00@6 00; pheasant, $5 50@6 00; snipe, $1 75@2 00; gray squirrel, $2 

# RUSSIA WILL SEIZE FUSAN.

**FIFTEEN MEN-OF-WAR SENT TO THE SOUTHEASTERLY EXTREMITY OF COREA.**

## ENGLAND ALSO TAKES PART.

**Japan Firmly Protests Against the Czar Dictating in Her Affairs.**

**A VERY CRITICAL SITUATION.**

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that a Russian squadron of 15 ships has left Vladivostock for Chemulpo and Fusan. The Japanese fleet in Formosan waters, it is also stated, has been recalled, and it is announced on excellent authority that several British warships have been ordered to sail for Corea.

It is stated at Shanghai that Japan's reply to the demand of Russia that the former evacuate Corea is couched in pacific but firm language, and protests against dictation by Russia in Corean affairs. It is regarded as certain that Russia will permanently occupy Fusan.

The Shanghai dispatch also says that the situation of affairs is most grave, and that preparations for the expected struggle are visible on all sides; but it is hoped that a solution of the difficulty will be found in Russia and Japan agreeing to divide Corea.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 24.—Count Ineuye, who was formerly Japanese minister to Corea, has started again for Corea as the special ambassador. Thirty-six Soshi were arrested on the arrival of Ujina from Corea.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The cable reports that a Russian fleet of 15 vessels was on its way to Corea attracted much attention among the diplomatic representatives of the far east to whom it was shown. It is regarded as presenting a grave condition if the facts are as reported. The fact that Fusan is one of the points toward which the Russians are heading is pointed out as specially significant. Fusan is at the southeasterly extremity of Corea, and is the point nearest to Japan, being only 12 hours' sail from the Japanese mainland. Farther north is Won San, the strategic point in Corea which the Russians have long sought to secure. It is on Broughton's bay, in the middle of the east coast of Corea. The north arm of the bay is known as Port Lazareff, and here the Russian fleet comes regularly for maneuvers. The bay is the only useful harbor in the stretch of 600 miles along the east coast of Corea. The harbor is perfectly sheltered and is open the year round. Leading authorities agree that it will ultimately be the terminus of the trans-Siberian railway which Russia is building.

For these reasons the movement of the Russian fleet toward these points of strategic importance is watched with keen interest.

## SULTAN'S LIFE IN PERIL.

**Discovery of a Plot in the Palace Followed by Arrests.**

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A special dispatch from Constantinople says that a plot has been discovered among the officials of the sultan's palace. In consequence, it is added, numerous arrests have been made and the residences of the ministers are now guarded by troops.

The condition of affairs in the provinces of Aleppo and Aldana inspires grave fears that an uprising of the Armenians with consequent bloodshed is imminent. According to reports from those provinces, emanating from Turkish sources, the inhabitants of Zeitoun, in Asia Minor, on the route from Arabzhee to Aleppo, are meditating a revolt. These people greatly resemble the inhabitants of Sassoon in general characteristics, and are well armed.

Seditious placards have been discovered posted in different parts of the city, and the disappearance is reported of many Softas and notabilities. The government is making military preparations in anticipation of trouble.

The "Standard" has further details from its correspondent at Constantinople regarding the execution of the 50 young Turks, who were arrested on Saturday on a charge of excesses during the recent Armenian riots. The 50 culprits, after a trial, were conveyed by night aboard a Turkish man-of-war, whose boats took them into the swiftest currents and dropped them overboard. "I am able to assert," continues the correspondent, "that these measures have entirely broken the spirit of the Turkish revolutionaries. Hassan Pasha, minister of marine, is also suspected, and is closely watched."

SOFIA, Oct. 24.—Bands of Bulgarian marauders have attacked and destroyed the Turkish village of Catunitza, near Methick, in Roumania. The village was defended by Turkish soldiers, 23 of whom were killed in the fight.

## SIXTEEN MORE TO DIE.

**Seven Ku Cheng Rioters Have Had Their Heads Chopped Off.**

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 24.—The steamship Empress, of Japan, brings advices from the orient as follows:

A correspondent at Foo Chow sends the following account of the executions at Ku Cheng on the morning of the 17th ult: Seven of the murderers were executed at the south gate of the city. All the members of the commission were present with the exception of Captain Newell and Rev. W. Bannister. The scene was a gruesome one, only one head being severed at the first blow, the others being chopped and the unfortunate wretches left to die. The executions took place quite suddenly, the tao tai on the previous day announcing that he had received a telegram from the viceroy authorizing the executions. Since then the names of 16 more criminals have been communicated to the viceroy for execution.

**Foreign Notes.**

The board of health at Honolulu has lifted the cholera quarantine.

There was a heavy frost in London yesterday, with snow in many parts of England.

The condition of the Czarowitz of Russia has become very much worse. Bloody expectorations are frequent.

Yesterday the one-hundredth anniversary of the third partition of Poland was observed as a day of mourning throughout Galicia.

In connection with the death of Lord Waterford, who was reported to have committed suicide, it is now believed his death was accidental.

Lord Delamere, while hunting near Tarporley, England, had his horse stumble under him, and he was thrown. He is in a critical condition.

Famine prevails in the Smolensk and Pskow districts of Russia, owing to the failure of the crops. The minister of the interior recently set apart 1,500,000 rubles for the relief of the inhabitants of these districts, but the sufferers have not received any portion of it.

**A Dinner to the Duke.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Henry L. Horton, senior member of the banking firm of H. L. Horton & Co., gave a dinner this evening in the Union League club to the young Duke of Marlborough, which was attended by 60 business men of the city. There was no speaking, save that General Horace Porter, in a few words, welcomed the duke in behalf of Mr. Horton and the company.

**DR. HARTMAN SAYS**

**Catarrh Causes More Sickness and Deaths Than Any Other Disease.**

If a person has catarrh there is no knowing what may happen to him. The catarrh may go to the lungs, stomach, liver, kidneys, or urinary organs. There are very few diseases but what catarrh may cause. Not only does it cause deafness, blindness, sore throat, dyspepsia and kidney diseases, but the worst forms of female and urinary diseases. Everybody is liable to it, and nearly every third person has it already. Catarrh, catarrh, catarrh everywhere. An ordinary cold is the first stage of catarrh. A cough is catarrh of the bronchial tubes.

It is conceded that Dr. Hartman has treated more cases of catarrh than any man on earth. He has thousands of patients under his treatment all the time. Most of these patients are treated by correspondence. A vast multitude are cured every year. The doctor's principal remedy is Pe-ru-na. This remedy strikes at the root of the disease. Pe-ru-na is an internal remedy, and cures catarrh wherever located. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh permanently, and prevents catarrh by curing all cases of colds, coughs, sore throat, la grippe, influenza and other acute catarrh affections.

Ask your druggist for a Pe-ru-na almanac for 1896. The "Ills of Life" sent free by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

## AMENDMENTS PASSED.

**IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION CONSIDERED.**

**United Presbyterian Women's Association Elects Officers.**

The seventeenth annual session of the United Presbyterian Women's association was resumed at the Fourth United Presbyterian church, Allegheny, yesterday forenoon. Mrs. H. C. Campbell presided, and the first business was the approval of the amendment to the constitution requiring the treasurer of the association to give bond in the sum of $5,000 to meet the requirement of the state law on the matter. The constitution was also amended so that 25 managers for the aged people's home shall be elected instead of 15 as heretofore. Notice of an amendment was given, providing for the admission of persons of all denominations to the home.

Mrs. Blair reported progress in the matter of procuring funds to erect a monument to Miss Charlotte B. Spence, one of the founders of the home.

The afternoon was taken up almost wholly with the election of officers and the reports of the treasurers. Mrs. M. J. Steele, treasurer of the association, reported receipts, $15,491 67; disbursements, $15,097 87; balance in treasury, $393 80. Mrs. Steele, also treasurer of the orphans home, reported receipts, $9,700 44; disbursements, $8,356 80; balance, $1,443 88. Mrs. W. C. Hodge, treasurer of the Memorial hospital, reported receipts, with balance from 1894, $6,197 48; disbursements, $1,916 36; balance, $4,281 12. Miss Clara J. Heming, treasurer of the Home for Aged Women, reported receipts, $10,284 81; disbursements, $7,633 60; balances, $2,651 21. The election of officers resulted in the selection of the following:

Mrs. H. C. Campbell, president; Mrs. George McDonald and Mrs. A. K. Duff, vice-presidents; Miss Etta Clark, recording secretary; Mrs. John McIlwaine, corresponding secretary; Mrs. M. J. Steele, treasurer. These officers with the following persons constitute the board of directors: Mrs. A. P. Burchfield, Miss E. D. Brown, Mrs. W. W. Grier, Mrs. G. B. Hill, Mrs. Mattie Patterson, Mrs. Dr. Vincent, Mrs. Jean Sands, Mrs. M. M. Patterson, Mrs. M. F. Reed.

Advisory Board of the Association—Messrs. H. C. Bair, Thomas Armstrong, G. B. Hill, Alexander Dempster, David Blair, H. C. Campbell.

Honorary Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Wm. Miller, Mrs. Catherine Whitesell, Mrs. Jane Gillespie, Mrs. Jane Collins, Mrs. A. Henry, Mrs. A. D. Clark.

Board of Managers for Home for the Aged—Mrs. Sam Hollwood, Mrs. Maggie Bulger, Mrs. H. C. Bair, Mrs. W. W. Grier, Mrs. J. R. Cameron, Mrs. John Crawford, Mrs. D. K. Bryce, Miss Ann McLueston, Miss E. D. Brown, Mrs. Jane Gillespie, Miss Clara Henning, Mrs. Eliza McPherson, Miss S. J. Frew, Mrs. E. K. Bruce, Mrs. J. E. Libbey, Mrs. Thomas Armstrong, Mrs. P. H. Knox, Mrs. W. S. Watt, Mrs. R. C. Lyons, Mrs. J. D. Fraser, Mrs. Elben, Mrs. Shortevant, Mrs. McCulley, Mrs. S. B. Donaldson, Miss Elizabeth Davidson.

Board of Managers of the Orphans Home—Mrs. J. Mitchel, Mrs. David Blair, Mrs. M. F. Reed, Mrs. G. W. McDonald, Mrs. J. Neeley, Mrs. D. Campbell, Mrs. M. Patterson, Mrs. M. J. Steele, Mrs. R. S. Smith, Mrs. George Shaw, Mrs. James Scott, Miss Etta Clark, Mrs. G. B. Hill, Mrs. A. K. Duff, Mrs. Mary Aldred, Mrs. John Spratt, Mrs. Peter Dick, Mrs. Sara Aul, Mrs. S. Long, Miss Lizzie Weaver, Mrs. J. I. Shaw, Mrs. N. W. Stevenson, Mrs. C. H. Schwabury, Miss Clara Wilson, Mrs. J. A. Evans.

Board of Managers of the Memorial Hospital—Mrs. E. Wilson, Mrs. Dr. Vincent, Mrs. J. W. Scott, Mrs. A. P. Burchfield, Mrs. J. W. McGinness, Mrs. Mary Waddell, Mrs. H. W. McKee, Mrs. Jean Sands, Mrs. J. B. Dorrington, Miss Mary Lockhart, Mrs. W. R. Ford, Mrs. F. S. Stewart, Mrs. J. McNaughter, Sr., Mrs. R. P. Wallace, Mrs. W. C. Hodge, Mrs. John McIlwaine, Mrs. J. D. Fraser, Mrs. J. W. Drake, Miss Black, Miss Hester Stevenson, Miss Allen, Mrs. Mahaffey, Mrs. W. P. Price, Mrs. C. K. Hill. Each of these boards is to select officers for the respective institutions they govern.

## FASTEST IN THE WORLD.

**A Train From Chicago to Buffalo Beat the Record.**

BUFFALO, Oct. 24.—The world's record for railroad speed over a great distance was broken to-day by a special train on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, which ran from One Hundredth street, Chicago, to Buffalo Creek, Buffalo, a distance of 510.1 miles, in 481 minutes and 7 seconds, an average speed of 63.60 miles an hour, including stops, and 64.98, excluding stops. The New York Central's record of September 11 was an average speed of 64.26 miles an hour exclusive of delays. The best time yet made in England was 63.28 miles an hour. To-day's train was not run so much to beat all previous speed as to determine at what rate a commercially-paying train can be run safely.

## NEGRO DISFRANCHISEMENT.

**It Will Pass in South Carolina, but Will Be Fought.**

COLUMBUS, S. C., Oct. 26.—In the constitutional convention to-day Whipper, a colored delegate, addressed the convention for two hours, contending that the negro had never been responsible for the frauds committed in South Carolina when they were in power, but that it was the work of designing white men, for which the negroes were not responsible. He declared that the scheme of disfranchisement before the convention was gotten up by designing men for their own interest. Though it would be passed, the negroes, said Whipper, would fight it in the supreme court of the United States and in congress, and, if all these failed, before the people of the country.

Their gentle action, and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them. Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be said to be perfect.

# TWO MEN KILLED, NINE INJURED.

**DISASTROUS WRECK OF A PENNSYLVANIA MAIL TRAIN NEAR BAILEYS STATION.**

## BROKEN AXLE THE CAUSE.

**Nearly All Striking Miners Resumed Work Pending a Conference.**

**LIVE NEWS FROM THREE STATES.**

ALTOONA, Oct. 24.—A disastrous wreck, involving the death of two men, the injury of several others and the destruction of a large amount of mail matter, occurred near Baileys station, on the middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad, at 2:15 this morning.

The killed were: Daniel Wolfkill, engineer, of Harrisburg, and J. W. Haines, fireman.

Following is a list of the injured: C. A. Chamberlain, Harrisburg, mail clerk; E. S. Colville, Pittsburg, mail clerk; E. I. Brand, Harrisburg, mail clerk; A. E. Woodruff, Lewistown, Pa., mail clerk; M. S. Goff, Mt. Joy, Pa., mail clerk; A. T. Rowan, Trenton, N. J., mail clerk; Joe Donald, freight brakeman, Mifflin, Pa.; George Gilmore, mail clerk; J. C. Campbell, Gallitzin, Pa., mail clerk.

All of the eight mail clerks were hurt, but none of them seriously, except C. A. Chamberlain, of Harrisburg, who had his left arm broken. The injured were all cared for by the hospital staff from Harrisburg.

There were six mail cars on the wrecked train, the contents of four, with the exception of a few sacks for Louisville, St. Louis and smaller western towns, being destroyed. The contents of the other two cars were not damaged.

Only a few hours before the accident occurred the road was inspected by the company officials, who are at present in the city.

The wreck was cleared up by evening, and trains are again running on time.

While it is not yet positively known what was the cause of the wreck, it is thought to have been the breaking of an axle under a car, not owned by the Pennsylvania company.

The bodies of Engineer Wolfkill and Fireman Haines, which were in the canal, under the debris, have been recovered. To do this it became necessary, however, to draw the water from the canal. The body of Fireman Haines was minus one leg, which has not yet been found. Engineer Wolfkill had been in the employ of the company for over 20 years, and also had an honorable war record. His fireman had been an employe for eight years.

Engineer Henry Blackburn, who was injured in the wreck here October 16, is in a serious condition and may die. His injuries about the chest and back are proving worse than at first suspected.

Mr. L. E. Palmer, superintendent of malls at the Pittsburg postoffice, went to the Union station yesterday to learn about the Pittsburg mail that was on the train. From the information he received he is convinced that much of the mail consigned for this city was lost.

## MINERS RESUME WORK.

**A Conference Called for November 10 to Discuss the Advance.**

PHILLIPSBURG, Pa., Oct. 24.—At the mass meeting of the Clearfield region miners, held at Ramey to-day, the miners voted against suspending work. A committee will be sent to Philadelphia to present the request for an increase in wages to the Berwind-White coal mining company, and failing, to call for a joint conference of operators and miners to be held on November 10. Pending the report of this committee the executive board ordered all miners to resume work excepting those in the employ of the Bell, Lewis & Yates and Rochester & Pittsburg companies.

W. B. Wilson to-night telegraphed to the several members of the executive board advising them to have all miners who suspended work and whose employers ship coal exclusively over the Pennsylvania railroad and its branches and the Beech Creek railroad, to resume work pending the outcome of the conference with the Berwind-White company. He also called a convention of the miners located on the Rochester, Pittsburg, Reynoldsville and Falls Creek railroad and Erie lines to meet in DuBois tomorrow afternoon.

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 24.—As a result of the mining troubles in the bituminous coal regions, 2,000 employes of the Pittsburg division of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad have been laid off. If the strike continues the suspension will extend to the shop forces in this city and Lincoln Park.

DUNBAR, Pa., Oct. 24.—The Big Bluff coke works of the A. E. Humphries company, which have been lying idle since the great coke strike of 1894, were put in operation this week. The Reid works, which have also been idle for 18 months past, will be fired this week.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 24.—All the miners at Lilly, Portage and Dunlo were out to-day, despite the fact that they were ordered to return to work. At Gallitzin 1,800 men are still out. At Dunlo the miners went to work yesterday, but came out again to-day, closing down every work. The men claim they are going to stand firm. At Hastings and Patton about half the men are still out, and all are out at Frugality.

AKRON, O., Oct. 24.—The coal miners at Lake View, who have been out for several weeks, partly on account of sympathy and partly on account of the bad condition of the company houses, have returned to work on the operators' promise to repair the dwellings.

MASSILLON, O., Oct. 24.—The coal strike in the Massillon district is practically at an end, the miners having been gradually resuming work for several days at the old rate without the consent of their organization leaders. A mass meeting of the miners has been called for Saturday.

## RUNAWAY VICTIMS.

**Two Ladies Thrown From a Carriage and Badly Hurt.**

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Oct. 26.—In a runaway accident to-night Miss Alice McDonald, of this city, a sister of W. H. McDonald, of the Bostonians, was thrown out and cut on the head, her right jaw bone broken and one rib fractured. Her companion, Mrs. Mary Christie, aged 78 years, of Cleveland, was also thrown out and sustained a cut over the eye. The carriage struck a tree and was demolished, the horses freeing themselves.

George McCurdy, an employe of the Great Western sewer pipe works, at Toronto, had both legs cut off and was probably fatally injured this evening by a C. & P. train.

**Electricity for Canal Boats.**

TONAWANDA, N. Y., Oct. 26.—After several more or less private tests the new system of operating canal boats by electrical power was publicly demonstrated here to-day to be feasible. The system is the invention of Richard Lamb, a native of Norfolk, Va., and the designer of the Corliss engine. It is an electric cableway. A speed of four or five miles an hour was developed.

**Water at 50 Cents a Barrel.**

GREENSBURG, Pa., Oct. 24.—The water was shut off here to-day, and the fluid is being sold by carriers readily at 50 cents per barrel.

## REPUBLICANS FLAYED ALIVE.

**Ex-Governor Campbell Makes Two Speeches, Exposing Still More Rascality.**

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

TOLEDO, Oct. 25.—Ten thousand people listened to ex-Governor Campbell to-day, 5,000 at Upper Sandusky and as many more in this city. The meeting in the afternoon at Upper Sandusky was made up of farmers, and they listened with some surprise to the fresh exposures of corruption and extravagance on the part of the general assembly. He sprung a new set of figures on the hapless Governor McKinley, showing no less than 64 bills had been passed authorizing increases of levies in various counties, thus avoiding direct issues, but piling up the debt greatly. He also showed that the last Democratic legislature had reduced the levy on the smaller cities from 10 to 8 mills, and that the succeeding Republican bodies had increased it from 8 mills to 13 mills. He produced a record of each bill and defied Governor McKinley to dispute the correctness of his statements, as he did at Caldwell, and for which public apology was made at Portsmouth. These disclosures only increase the great load of debt that the McKinley administration is charged with.

To-night in this city, Memorial hall, holding 4,000 people, was jammed, thousands being unable to gain entrance. The McKinley-Foraker meeting of 10 days ago was completely overshadowed. The ex-governor and his party were given an ovation en route to the Boody house, the streets being crowded with shouting people. The ex-governor at the meeting unmercifully flayed the local boss, Guy Major, who was in the deal at Zanesville to nominate Bushnell.

His bombshell for to-day was the exposure of Charles L. Kurtz, chairman of the Republican state central committee, who, with a Republican boss named Bliss, of Columbus, was charged with attempting to get a fee of $5,000 to pass a bill requiring the state to pay $137,000 to the city of Columbus for paving in front of state institutions.

After the meeting he held a levee at the Boody house. At midnight he was joined by Senator David B. Hill, who speaks with him to-morrow at Lima. The meeting to-night is said to be the greatest in the history of local politics, and has thoroughly dismayed the Republicans.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 25.—The speech of ex-Governor Campbell at Cleveland last night, in which he arraigned Senator L. C. Ohl, has created a big sensation here, Mr. Ohl's home. The charges as published in "The Post" this morning were largely read here. Senator Ohl, when seen to-day, admitted he had received two checks from Senator S. W. Ramp amounting to $1,500, claiming he had been paid them on a matter of private business. "I know nothing about any money connected with the Hocking Valley canal, and know of no $10,000 drawn from an Athens bank," said Mr. Ohl.

## HILL TO THE STUDENTS.

**He Addresses 2,500 Michigan Boys on Financial Matters.**

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 25.—Twenty-five hundred students of the University of Michigan gave close and appreciative attention to-night to an able address by Senator David B. Hill, of New York. Senator Hill spoke on "Old Land Marks," and enunciated some radical criticisms of the present system of issuance of treasury notes as legal-tender money. The reforms in our national policies, which the speaker declared to be most urgent at present, are as follows:

Presidential terms of six years; the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people; the overpowering of the president to veto separate items of appropriation bills; the abolishment of the present system of issuing legal-tender notes by the government.

As to the silver issue, Senator Hill spoke hopefully of its ultimate solution, remarking that, on account of the recent discoveries of gold in Africa, etc., the question may perhaps be settled without the aid of either statesmen or politicians.

## SEE QUAY'S HAND IN IT.

**A Bitter Republican Strife Stirred Up in Indiana County.**

INDIANA, Pa., Oct. 25.—The passage by the county committee of the resolution abolishing the conferee system of nominating candidates for congress and senate, substituting therefor the popular vote of the district, has intensified the indignation which it occasioned. Protests have come in from nearly all of the townships in the county. There is talk of an effort to again call the committee together to reconsider the resolution.

Friends of M. C. Watson, Esq., the leader of one of the party factions, are most bitter. They say the hand of Senator Quay is plainly visible in the present matter. Mitchell is a friend of Quay's; Watson is for the administration. In case the resolutions as adopted by the county committee last Monday should be ratified by Jefferson county, Mitchell would have a clear field in his own county, while Watson would be opposed by a Quay candidate, thus splitting up his home vote.

**Gov. Hastings Arraigns England.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, was the principal speaker at the Republican state club to-night. He said the bugaboo of free trade had been exploded. The Monroe doctrine was as much a part of the national existence as the declaration of independence. It was another name for Americanism. No country had ever attempted to violate it except Great Britain. Resolutions were passed with a shout repudiating the opinion of the United States attorney-general, regarding Cuba.

**Judge Little for Arbitrator.**

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 25.—The joint committee of miners and operators had a conference to-day. Secretary Patrick McBryde insisted that 55 cents per ton should be paid for mining, and 60 cents at places where company stores are run. Judge Bradbury, of the supreme court, was asked to serve as arbitrator, but declined. This afternoon Judge Little, of Xenia, was agreed upon. Mr. Little is ex-attorney-general of Ohio, ex-congressman, and now a member of the state board of arbitration.


# trust him

You want Scott's Emulsion. If you ask your druggist for it *and get it*—you can trust that man. But if he offers you "something just as good," he will do the same when your doctor writes a prescription for which he wants to get a special effect — play the game of life and death for the sake of a penny or two more profit. *You can't trust that man.* Get what you ask for, and pay for, whether it is Scott's Emulsion or anything else.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York, 50c. and $1.00


# CHINA TO PAY JAPAN SOON.

**THE 30,000,000 TAELS INDEMNITY WILL BE TURNED OVER ON NOVEMBER 8.**

## BIG HONORS FOR RUSSIANS.

**Diplomatic Union of the United States and England Urged.**

**JAPANESE OFFICIALS ARRESTED.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 26.—The 30,000,000 taels, the indemnity for which the Japanese will relinquish possession of the Liao-Tung peninsula, will be paid by China on November 8.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The alarmist dispatch to the "Times" from Hong Kong, published yesterday, announcing that Russia by the treaty recently concluded with China, has acquired the right to anchor a fleet at Port Arthur and build railroads which would connect Vladivostock with that port, remains the great subject for newspaper comment, although the report has not been confirmed by the British foreign office.

The "Westminster Gazette" this afternoon, commenting upon the developments in the east, points out that in its opinion an excellent opportunity is now offered for making a beginning with what it describes as "the union in the higher diplomacy of the United States and Great Britain to which all thinking men in the English-speaking world so confidently look forward." Continuing, it remarks:

"America, with ourselves, is a pacific power. For years back she has taken great interest in the development of Japan, Corea and China. The interest of John Bull and Cousin Jonathan is identical. Neither desires to disturb the status quo; both wish to get a fair share of what commercial advantages may be going. Should the 'Times' Hong Kong dispatch be confirmed, and the czar's advisers unfortunately persevere in their determination to disturb the balance of power in the far east, Japan will look for friends, and those friends are, obviously, Great Britain and the United States.

"The little anxiety in the foreign office now would be cheaply bought if it led thereby to carefully consider the future diplomatic and naval relations between the old country and her strenuous sons across the Atlantic, and to realize that the English-speaking world can better enjoy its strength than in internal squabbling over such petty matters as the boundaries and obligations of Venezuela and Nicaragua."

In connection with the situation in the far east, the English newspapers make much of the announcement to-day that China has conferred the Order of the Double Dragon upon several high officials of the Russian foreign department, which was contained in the following dispatch from St. Petersburg:

"The Emperor of China has conferred the Order of the Double Dragon of the first grade of the third class upon M. Shishkin, assistant foreign minister. Count Kapilst, director of the Asiatic department, receives the same order in the first class of the second grade, and M. Lissowsky, vice-director of the Asiatic department, the Double Dragon of the second grade, third class."

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Henry M. Stanley, the British member of parliament, speaking of the diplomatic situation in the east, said: "England will not find it necessary to fight Russia. The English are a quiet, peace-loving people. They are too commercial, and the government will not rush into war because of Russia's action. Because Russia has been enterprising in acquiring commercial rights I do not see that it is anything to be very bitter about or to cause violent measures. If Russia has acquired the sole right to undertake commercial operations in China, any rival may well feel embittered that the privilege was lost to such rival. Still, it is not a sufficient cause for war. China had the right to give it to whatever power she chose. Russia simply saw her advantage. As to China's object in the alleged cession of territory to Russia, it is cheaper on the lake front. He was again interrupted with applause when he said that if he were a laboring man he would belong to a labor union, for the same reason he now belongs to a trust. He spoke of ex-Governor Campbell, and the latter's name was applauded every time it was mentioned.

Altogether the meeting was one of the most enthusiastic political gatherings yet held here, and it was the first Democratic meeting. At the close of the meeting three cheers were given for Campbell and the whole Democratic ticket which could have been heard four blocks away.

**MacCorkle for Senator.**

SPENCER, W. Va., Oct. 25.—Governor MacCorkle, in an interview to-day, formally announced his candidacy for the United States senate, to succeed Senator Faulkner when the latter's term expires. As Faulkner and MacCorkle have been fast friends, the announcement will cause great surprise.

## JOHNSON AT YOUNGSTOWN.

**The Ex-Congressman Aroused Enthusiasm Among Democrats.**

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 26.—The opera house here never held a bigger audience than it did to-night, to greet ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson, who came here to address a Democratic meeting. Many people were turned away who were unable to gain admittance. A striking feature of the meeting was the elaborate decoration of balcony, boxes and stage, with the national colors, which has not been done at any of the Republican meetings.

John H. Clarke was the first speaker. He defended the Wilson bill in convincing arguments. He called attention to the return of good times, and when he pointed to the unparalleled prosperity of Mahoning valley iron industries, he was interrupted with applause and cheers.

When Mr. Johnson was introduced he was applauded nearly five minutes. He commenced by saying he would answer all questions that were asked him pertaining to protection, tariff, free trade or the Republican or Democratic parties. The Republican party, he said, was all right when it espoused the abolition of slavery, but since then it has become a power in the hands of a few to down the many. He was vigorously applauded when he declared himself a free trader, and said he believed free trade the natural condition under which trade would flourish. He was applauded again when he said he would rather drop in his tracks than vote for a $100,000,000 steal sanctioned by senators, and some of them not far from home, either.

The Republican press here has been making much out of the charge that when looking for a place to locate his steel plant he said while in this city he would not come here because the labor unions had this city by the throat. This Mr. Johnson emphatically denied, and said the reason he went to Lorain was because he could make steel cheaper on the lake front. He was again interrupted with applause when he said that if he were a laboring man he would belong to a labor union, for the same reason he now belongs to a trust. He spoke of ex-Governor Campbell, and the latter's name was applauded every time it was mentioned.

Altogether the meeting was one of the most enthusiastic political gatherings yet held here, and it was the first Democratic meeting. At the close of the meeting three cheers were given for Campbell and the whole Democratic ticket which could have been heard four blocks away.

**MacCorkle for Senator.**

SPENCER, W. Va., Oct. 25.—Governor MacCorkle, in an interview to-day, formally announced his candidacy for the United States senate, to succeed Senator Faulkner when the latter's term expires. As Faulkner and MacCorkle have been fast friends, the announcement will cause great surprise.

## MONONGAHELA LOCKS.

**Senator Quay Will Try to Have Them Made Free.**

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Senator Quay said while in the city to-day that he intended to push the scheme for the purchase by the government of the Monongahela locks and dams, and would couple it with a provision authorizing the secretary of war to make continuous contracts for a number of big river and harbor improvements that were now under discussion, and that sooner or later would have to be undertaken by the government. To raise revenue to meet the expenses of these projects, the senator said he would favor an increase in the tariff duties on certain articles, such, for instance, as an additional cent a pound on raw sugar. This would give enough revenue in six or seven years to pay for the improvements. If a big scheme of this kind is got up, appealing for support to various sections of the country, the Monongahela project would have an excellent chance of going through in it.

## A VIGOROUS LETTER.

**MR. CRAMP WRITES TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.**

**Wants the Treaty About Warships on the Lakes Abrogated.**

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—A very vigorous letter has been written by Charles H. Cramp, the Philadelphia shipbuilder, to Secretary of the Navy Herbert concerning the announcement that the Detroit dry dock company submitted the lowest and best bids for two of the new gunboats, but that there is a question whether the provisions of the treaty of 1818 will permit the United States to build vessels of war on the lakes.

"If this is true," says Mr. Cramp, "it is an outrage upon our national manhood and a disgrace to our flag."

The treaty, he observes, is obsolete, and resembles all our treaties with England, in that we got the pottage and England the birthright.

"I have been informed," he adds, "by officers of the navy that the English have six or eight steamers on the lakes provided with gun circles, which are covered over with a false deck, and that they have in store at Toronto four 7-inch and 6-inch rapid-fire guns ready to mount on them at a moment's notice. This fact violates the treaty in effect if not in letter. In my opinion, and I think I speak the prevailing sentiment of the American people, the time has come for a declaration of independence on the lakes.

"The British population on lake coasts and tributary waters is less than 4,000,000. Ours is about 35,000,000. Why should cities like Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, West Superior, Saginaw, Detroit, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Oswego, Ogdensburg, etc., and the lake shores of states like New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Minnesota be held defenseless and helpless in the fetters of such a wretched and disgraceful abortion as that treaty of 1818?

"I hope you will find a way to bring this subject to the notice of Mr. Cleveland. I think that if his rugged and forceful mind is once fairly brought to bear on this situation he will be disposed to act in the American fashion.

"There is no good reason why England should have any more control over the fresh waters of the United States than over the salt waters. Tear up the infernal treaty. Let the Detroit people have the advantage of their lowest and best bids. At all events, let us declare the independence of the great lakes."

## WAR IN AFRICA.

**England Fitting Out an Expedition to Conquer Ashantee.**

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The ultimatum recently sent to the king of Ashantee, which he was given until the end of October to answer, has met with a prompt response in the negative, unless there are further negotiations. Great Britain not being disposed to further argue her demands, an expedition will be started inland from the gold coast in November for Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee. The ultimatum forwarded by the government demands that a British agent and an armed escort reside in the capital, the demand being based on the charge that the king permits human sacrifices, contrary to the treaty obligations. The king objects to having a British agent in his dominions, believing that this would be the first step toward annexation. None of the British papers has a word to say against the expedition. But the Aborigines' protective society is beginning to raise its voice in behalf of the natives of Ashantee.

**Pittsburgers Buy a Mine.**

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 25.—A raise of wages of 10 per cent has been made at the Chandler and Pioneer mines at Ely, and a raise of a like amount at all the Sodan mines on the Vermillion range. The Pittsburg Iron and Steel company has purchased the lease of the North Cincinnati mine, at Biwabik, on the Mesaba range, and will probably operate it this winter.

**Glass Works to Start.**

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

MASSILLON, O., Oct. 26.—Reed & Co.'s glass works, idle since June 1, will be put in operation on November 15.

## THE FIGHT FOR WEALTH.

**Lays Many a Man Low Before His Time—A Pittsburg Experience.**

There's but slim pleasure in the getting of wealth if it is obtained at the expense of health. How many, many business men there are who, in their eagerness to accumulate a competence, overwork themselves and are unable to enjoy it after they have got it. Very frequently the breakdown comes before the desired result is gained. Overwork brings backache, dizziness, pains in the limbs, all of them direct results of the inability of the kidneys to perform their duties. Unless attended to there can be but one end. The kidneys are the filters of the system. If they do not do their work the uric acid and other poisonous matter is thrown back into the blood, and diseases of all sorts follow. Hundreds suffer month after month with backaches without knowing what is the matter with them. It is simple enough when you understand it.

Doan's kidney pills are the remedy. They act directly on the kidneys, restoring them to healthy action and regulating the whole system. Among the hundreds of Pittsburgers who have been blessed by them is George F. Christ, a member of the cooperage firm of Christ & Schaffer, Lawrenceville. He suffered from kidney troubles for six years.

"The pains in my back were very severe at times," he said a few days ago. "While stooping over my work they would catch me so severely sometimes that I would almost drop. The pains were almost constant. I never seemed to get rested. My urine was badly affected. I tried dozens of so-called remedies, but got no relief until I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised, and got a bottle at Fleming's drugstore. The first few doses gave me relief, and in a short time I was completely cured. The result was simply wonderful. My condition to-day is perfectly healthful. I am recommending Doan's Kidney Pills to all my friends."

Doan's Kidney Pills cost 50 cents at any drugstore. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, sole agents.

## MANY WERE KILLED.

**Sanguinary Battle Between Mossiems and Catholics.**

CETTINJE, Montenegro, Oct. 26.—A bloody fight between Mohammedans and Catholics has taken place at Soutari, Albania. Many were killed on both sides.

CONSTNTINOPLE, Oct. 26.—Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, had an interview with the sultan yesterday, lasting an hour. The sultan assured the ambassador that he was firmly determined to carry out the projected reforms in Armenia, and informed him of the intention of the porte to appoint competent officials as members of the commission having control of the measures of reform. Later Kiamil Pasha, the grand vizier, gave Sir Philip Currie similar assurances.

COLOGNE, Oct. 26.—A native of Cologne, who is employed on board the Austrian-Lloyd steamship Venus, has sent a letter to the Cologne "Gazette" from Trebizonde, giving details as an eye-witness of the massacre at Trebizonde. The letter is dated October 8. The writer says that at least 600 Armenians were slaughtered, while only 5 Turks were killed. The Armenian settlement was set on fire and the inhabitants burned to death or shot.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Several letters have been received in Boston from a reliable American resident in Constantinople giving accounts of the recent disturbances in that city. The substance of the letter is as follows: The Armenians have been growing more and more restive under the long delay of the reform question, which has now been prominent for a year. Certain of the Hunchagist party decided to have a demonstration in the city in hopes of hastening matters. The people assembled in the patriarch's cathedral on Monday. A stormy meeting was held, at which fiery addresses were made, one by a woman, in reference to the sufferings of the Armenians of the provinces. The crowd was composed chiefly of people from the interior. The patriarch attempted to quiet the people, and advised them to be patient and trust in God to deliver them.

## COLT PURSUES VAN ALEN.

**Will Sue Him in Every State He May Locate.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26.—Colonel Colt returned from New York to-day. His attorneys say he went there on business connected with the rubber trust, and that his visit had absolutely nothing to do with the Van Alen case or anything pertaining to the present trouble. Att